

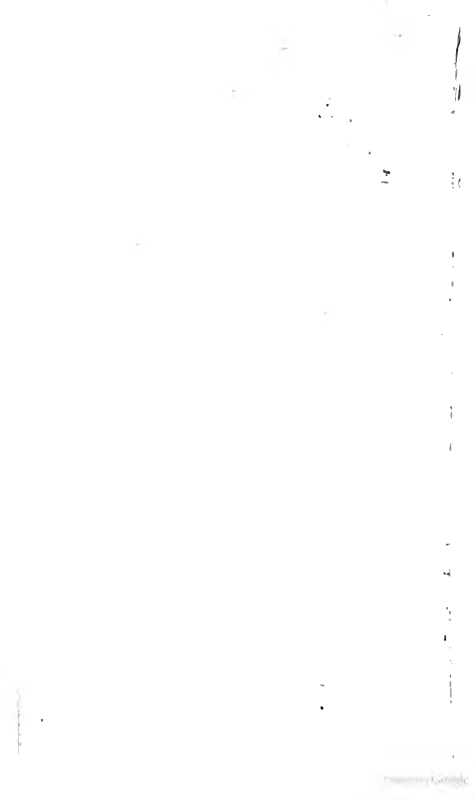


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THE

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

TO

THE RHINE.

L. W. M. - 1837

THE
TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
TO
THE RHINE;

EXHIBITING THE COURSE OF THAT RIVER

FROM

SCHAFHAUSEN TO HOLLAND;

AND DESCRIBING

THE MOSELLE, FROM COBLENZ TO TREVES;

WITH

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, PROSPECTS,
ETC., IN THEIR VICINITY, AND OF THE PLACES WHERE
THERE ARE MINERAL SPRINGS; TOGETHER WITH
A DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS ROUTES,
MODES OF CONVEYANCE, INNS,
COINS, ETC.

BY A. SCHREIBER,

HISTORIOGRAPHER TO THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.

NEW EDITION.

Enriched with a Map of the Rhine from Schaffhausen to Wesel,
and of the Moselle from Coblenz to Trêves.

PARIS,

PUBLISHED BY A. AND W. GALIGNANI AND Co,
AT THE ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN, AND
SPANISH LIBRARY, N° 18, RUE VIVIENNE.

1853.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE varied and romantic character of the scenery on the borders of the Rhine is so universally acknowledged, that no observations are requisite to urge it upon the attention of tourists. The number of visitors has been gradually increasing for several years, and the facilities afforded by the establishment of steam-vessels between London and Rotterdam, and between Rotterdam and Mayence, will probably lead to a still further augmentation.

The work of M. Schreiber has been expressly written for the assistance of Travellers. The Author has not only traversed the whole of the right and left banks, but has been favoured with the communications of persons resident in the most remarkable places in its vicinity, and has thus been enabled to enrich the work with information of the most authentic and valuable description.

In the present Edition, the whole work has been remodelled, and corrected to the present time. The Routes to and in the vicinity of the Rhine have been revised; the description of the Money, Coins, etc., of each State has been enlarged; and an account of the Steam-Boats has been introduced, together with additional information respecting the mode and expense of travelling. The Map also attached to the volume has been carefully corrected.

Amongst the Works which the Traveller will find useful in his tour, the Editor begs to recommend the following:—

DELKESKAMP'S PANORAMA OF THE RHINE, between Cologne and Mayence.

DELKESKAMP'S PANORAMA OF THE MAINE, between Mayence and Frankfort.

These two works are executed with such accuracy that the tourist will be able at once to recognise every object on each bank of the river.

GALIGNANI'S GUIDE THROUGH BELGIUM AND HOLLAND, 1 vol. 18mo.

No. 17. From COBLENTZ to TREVES.

	German miles.		German miles.
Polch	3	Wittlich	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kaysersech	2	Hetzerath	2
Lutzerath	2	Trèves	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>
			15

No. 18. From COBLENTZ to FRANKFORT.

By NASSAU.

	German miles.		German miles.
Ems by Lahnstein . . .	2	Wiesbaden	2
Nassau	1	Hattersheim	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nastatten	2	Frankfort	2
Schwalbach	2		<hr/>
			13 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 19. From COBLENTZ to FRANKFORT.

By the bathing places. Another route.

	German miles.		German miles.
Ems by the hill* . . .	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Eppstein	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arnstein	1	Soden	1
Geilnau	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kronenburg	$\frac{1}{2}$
Fachingen	$\frac{1}{2}$	Homburg	1
Dietz	$\frac{1}{4}$	Friedberg	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Limburg	$\frac{1}{2}$	Schwalheim	$\frac{1}{4}$
Selters	$\frac{1}{2}$	Gelnhausen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Schwalbach	3	Hanau	3
Schlangenbad	1	Frankfort	2
Wiesbaden	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		<hr/>
			23

No. 20. From COBLENTZ to FRANKFORT and MAYENCE. By some of the bathing places.

	German miles.		German miles.
Ems, by Lahnstein . .	2	Hattersheim }	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Singhofen	2	Hochst }	
Schwalbach	3	Frankfort	2
Wiesbaden	2		<hr/>
			13 $\frac{1}{2}$

Weisbaden to Mayence, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ German mile.

* By Lahnstein the distance is two German miles.

No. 21. From MAYENCE to FRANKFORT.

	German miles.		German miles.
Hattersheim	} 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Frankfort	2
Hochst			<hr/> 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 22. From FRANKFORT to HEIDELBERG.

	German miles.		German miles.
Langen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bensheim	$\frac{1}{4}$
Darmstadt	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Heppenheim	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bickenbach	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Weinheim	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Auerbach	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Heidelberg	2
			<hr/> 10 $\frac{3}{4}$

No. 23. From MAYENCE to HEIDELBERG.

Through MANNHEIM.

	German miles.		German miles.
Nierstein	2	Oggersheim	$\frac{1}{2}$
Oppenheim	$\frac{1}{4}$	Mannheim	$\frac{1}{2}$
Worms	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Heidelberg	2
Frankenthal	1		<hr/> 9

No. 24. From MAYENCE to STRASBURG.

By LANDAU.

	German miles.		German miles.
Oggersheim, as at		Wissemburg	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 23	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sulz	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hochdorf	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Haguenau	2
Neustadt	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brumpt	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Landau	2	Strasburg	2
Barbelroth	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/> 21 $\frac{3}{4}$

No. 25. From MANNHEIM to STRASBURG.

By the side of the Rhine.

	German miles.		German miles.
Spire	2	Drusenheim	2
Gemersheim	2	Wanzenau	2
Rheinzabern	2	Strasburg	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lauterburg	2		<hr/> 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beinheim	2		

No. 26. From MANNHEIM to CARLSRUHE.

	German miles.		German miles.
Schwetzingen	2	Carlsruhe	4
Waghausel	2		<hr/>
			8

No. 27. From MANNHEIM to HEIDELBERG.

By SCHWETZINGEN.

	German miles.		German miles.
Schwetzingen	2	Heidelberg	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>
			3 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 28. From STRASBURG to BALE.

By NEU BREISACH.

	French posts.		French posts.
Krafft	2	Bautzenheim	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Friesenheim	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gros-Kembs	2
Marcolsheim	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	St.-Louis	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Neu Breisach	2	Bâle	1
Fessenheim	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/>
			15

No. 29. From HEIDELBERG to STRASBURG.

	German miles.		German miles.
Wiesloch	2	Stollhofen	2
Bruchsal	3	Bischofsheim	2
Carlsruhe	3	Kehl	2
Rastadt	3	Strasburg	1
			<hr/>
			18

Rastadt to Baden, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ German mile.

No. 30. From RASTADT to BALE. By FRIBURG.

	German miles.		German miles.
Buhl	2	Friburg	2
Appenweyer	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Krotzingen	1
Offenburg	1	Muhlheim	2
Friesenheim	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kaltenherberg	2
Kenzingen	3	Bale	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Emmendingen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/>
			21

Offenburg to Strasburg, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ German miles.

No. 31. From FRIBURG to SCHAFHAUSEN.

	German miles.		German miles.
Neustadt	2	Singen	2
Unadingen	2	Schafhausen	2
Haudingen	2		
			<hr/>
			10

No. 32. From HEIDELBERG to STUTT GART.

By BRUCHSAL.

	German miles.		German miles.
Wiesloch	2	Illingen or Knittlingen	3
Bruchsal	3	Schweiberdingen . .	2
Bretten	2	Stuttgart	2
			<hr/>
			14

No. 33. From HEIDELBERG to STUTT GART.

By HEILBRON.

	German miles.		German miles.
Wiesenbach	2	Besigheim	2 ½
Sinzheim	2	Ludwigsburg	2
Furfeld	2 ½	Stuttgart	2
Heilbronn	2		<hr/>
			15

No. 34. From STUTT GART to SCHAFHAUSEN.

	German miles.		German miles.
Waldenbuch	2	Tuttlingen	2
Tubingen	2	Engen	3
Hechingen	2 ½	Hilsingen	1 ½
Bahlingen	1 ½	Schafhausen	2
Aldingen	3		<hr/>
			19 ½

No. 35. From STUTT GART to CONSTANCE.

	German miles.		German miles.
Waldenbuch	2	Moskirch	3 ½
Tubingen	2	Stockach	2 ½
Hechingen	2 ½	Radolphzell	2
Ebingen	2 ½	Constance	2 ½
			<hr/>
			19 ½

No. 36. From BALE to SCHAFFHAUSEN and
CONSTANCE.

	German miles.		German miles.
Reinfelden	2	Schaffhausen	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Laufenburg	3	Singen	2
Waldshut	2	Radolphzell	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lauchingen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Constance	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>
			18

DISTANCES OF PLACES ON THE RHINE,
Following the towing-path of the river.

	Leagues.		Leagues.
From the source to Coire—		Waldshut	2
Dissentis	8	Laufenburg	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ilanz	6	Seckingen	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Reichenau	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rheinfelden	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coire	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bale	5
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	20		42

From Coire to Constance—		From Bale to Strasburg—	
Mayenfeld	6	Istein	2
Feldkirch	4	Kembs	1
Embs	8	Bellingen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rheineck	5	Banzenheim	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
Lake of Constance	1	Hartheim	4
Constance	9	Breisach	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	Burken	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	33	Sasbach	2

From Constance to Bale—		Weil	1
Stein	5	Wiswil	1
Dysenhofen	2	Cappel	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Schaffhausen	2	Wittwyr	1
Fall of Laufen	$\frac{3}{4}$	Ottenheim	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rheinau	2	Meisenheim	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Eglisau	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Altenheim	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kaiserstuhl	2	Plobsheim	$\frac{1}{2}$
Zurzach	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Strasburg	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mouth of the Aar	5		<hr/>
			32

	Leagues.		Leagues.
From Strasburg to the Mouth of the Lauter—		Swedes' Column	$\frac{3}{4}$
Wansau	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Oppenheim	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Freistaet	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Mayence	4
Hemlingen	1		<hr/>
Grauelsbaum	$\frac{3}{4}$		15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Greffern	$\frac{1}{2}$	From Mayence to Caub—	
Fort Louis	$1\frac{3}{4}$	Budenheim	2
Hugelsheim	$\frac{3}{4}$	Weinheim	2
Wintersdorf	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Gaulsheim	1
Plittersdorf	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Kempton	$\frac{1}{4}$
Steinmauern	$\frac{3}{4}$	Bingen	$\frac{1}{2}$
Modern	$\frac{3}{4}$	Asmanshausen	1
Neuburg	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Lorch	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	Bacharach	$\frac{3}{4}$
	15	Caub	$\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>
From the mouth of the Lau- ter to Mannheim—			9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Danchsladen	$1\frac{1}{2}$	From Caub to Coblenz—	
Woerth	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Oberwesel	1
Schrœck	3	St. Goar	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Linkenheim	1	Hirzenach	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Sondernheim	2	Salzich	1
Germersheim	1	Boppart	1
Lingenfeld	2	Oberspey	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Philippsburg	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Niederspey	$\frac{1}{4}$
Heiligenstein	1	Rees	$\frac{3}{4}$
Spire	3	Capellen	$\frac{3}{4}$
Ketsch	2	Coblenz	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Waldsee	2		<hr/>
Altripp	1		10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mannheim	2		
	<hr/>	From Colblentz to Ander- nach—	
	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nauendorf	$\frac{1}{4}$
From Mannheim to Mayence		Kesselheim	1
Frankenthal canal. . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$	St. Bastian	$\frac{1}{2}$
Worms	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Engers	$\frac{1}{4}$
Rheinturkheim	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Urmitz	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hamm	1	Weissenthurm	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Gernsheim	1	Andernach	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Stockstadt	1		<hr/>
			5 $\frac{1}{4}$

	Leagues.
From Andernach to Lintz—	
Formig	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brohl	$\frac{3}{4}$
Breisich	$\frac{3}{4}$
Kripp opposite Linz	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

From Linz to Cologne—	
Remagen	$\frac{3}{4}$
Oberwinter	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mehlen	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Plittersdorf	1
Bonn	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rheindorf	$\frac{3}{4}$
Herschel	$\frac{3}{4}$
Widdig	$\frac{3}{4}$
Wesseling	1
Weiss	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rodenkirchen	1
Cologne	1
	<hr/>
	12 $\frac{1}{4}$

From Cologne to Dusseldorf—	
Muhlheim	1
Niel	$\frac{3}{4}$
Casselberg	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hittorf	1
Wærringen	$\frac{3}{4}$
Zons	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sturzelberg	1
Uelsen or Udesheim	$\frac{3}{4}$
Grimlinghausen	$\frac{3}{4}$
Dusseldorf	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	10 $\frac{1}{4}$

	Leagues.
From Dusseldorf to Ruhrort—	
Kaiserwerth	2
Uerdingen	2
Essenberg	3
Homburg opposite Ruhrort	$\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

From Ruhrort to Wesel—	
Orsoy	2
Rheinberg	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wesel	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>
	7

From Wesel to Emmerich—	
Xanten	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rees	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Emmerich	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	9 $\frac{3}{4}$

From Emmerich to the sea—	
Millingen	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nimeguen	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rossum	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gorcum	9
Dordrecht	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotterdam	6
The sea	8
	<hr/>
	45

TOTAL LENGTH . 303 $\frac{1}{2}$

BREADTH OF THE RHINE,

AT THE AVERAGE HEIGHT OF THE WATER.

Rhenish feet.*

Near Reichenau, after the junction of the

Upper and Lower Rhine	230
Behind Stein, on the lake of Constance, 250 to	300
Near Schafhausen	340
At the Fall near Lauffen	300
Near Rheinfelden	600
—— Bale	760
Between Strasburg and Spire 1000 to	1100
Near Mannheim	1200
—— Mayence	1200
—— Biberich	1500
In the Rhingau near Eltvill	1800
Between Bingen and Coblentz	1150
—— Coblentz and Neuwied	1230
Near Neuweid	1400
—— Bonn	1240
—— Cologne	1300
—— Hittorf	1570
—— Zons	1320
—— Grimlinghausen	1260
—— Hamm	1140
—— Dusseldorf	1200
—— Kaiserwerth	1380
—— Uerdingen	1020
—— Wesel	1500
Farther down	1800
Near Emmerich	2150

* A Rhenish foot is not quite a quarter of an inch longer than an English foot.

DEPTH OF THE RHINE.

TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF ISLANDS FROM BALE TO
EMMERICH.

	Islands.	Rhenish feet.*
From Bale to Breisach	60	From 3 to 10
—— Briesach to Strasburg	80	—— 3 1/2 to 12
—— Strasburg to Germersheim	70	—— 5 — 18
—— Germersheim to Mannheim	18	—— 7 — 18
—— Mannheim to Mayence	30	—— 6 — 24
—— Mayence to Bingen	18	—— 7 — 18
—— Bingen to Caub	——	6 — 20
—— Caub to Bonn	——	8 — 29
As far as the mouth of the Aar	——	13 — 19
Between Linz and the Kripp	——	26 — 29
Near Unkel	——	23 — 24
Near Bonn	——	10 — 11
Between Cologne and Dusseldorf	——	8 — 23
As far as Dusseldorf	——	20 — 51
—— Kaiserworth	——	11 — 15
—— Wesel	——	11 — 14
—— Emmerich	——	9 — 15

* See note on the preceding page.

NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE.

	Leagues.
From the source as far as Reichenau the river is not navigable	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Reichenau to Coire, it is navigable for small rafts and boats	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Coire to Rheineck, for boats	24
On the lake of Constance, for large boats from 13 to 17 tons	18
Between Bale and Strasburg, for boats of 6 or 7 tons	32
Between Strasburg and Mayence, for vessels from 17 to 22 tons	55
Between Mayence and Cologne, for vessels from 22 to 34 tons	41 $\frac{3}{4}$
From Cologne to Holland, for vessels from 53 to 80 tons	37 $\frac{3}{4}$
On the Waal and the Leck to the sea, for vessels from 53 to 83 tons	75
	<hr/>
	303 $\frac{3}{4}$

THE RHINE.

I.—FROM SCHAFHAUSEN TO BASEL, FRIBURG, STRASBURG, SCHWETZINGEN, AND RASTATT.

THE Rhine takes its rise beyond mount Saint-Gothard, from three small springs, which come from three different mountains. It is soon increased by a multitude of torrents, and falls into the lake of Constance, which it crosses with great impetuosity for the space of six leagues, when it leaves it between the villages of *Stygen* and *Eschenz*, and retakes its former name. Below Schafhausen, the navigation of the river is not very easy: there are, however, boats which will descend (not without danger) as far as the fall which it makes below this town. They are constructed with very light planks of fir, and are called, in the language of the country, *Lauer Tannen*: the bottom is quite flat, the sides quite straight, the prow and stern very low, and not terminated in a point. These vessels are generally sold at the places where they disembark their cargoes.

SCHAFHAUSEN.

Contains nearly 6,000 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in manufacture or commerce. It is the natal place of Jean de Muller, whose valuable library was bought by the council of the town, of

Trippel the sculptor. The most remarkable objects are ; — 1, the Steel-Foundry belonging to the house of Fischer ; 2, the Casino at the *Faesenstab* ; 3, Dr. Ammann's complete Collection of Shells ; 4, the Collections of Pictures belonging to M. Keller, Dr. Ammann and M. Veith ; 5, the Mineralogical Cabinet of captain Stierlin ; 6, the Cotton Factory ; 7, the Fort of Munoth, situated in the environs of the town, on the mountain of Emmersberg. The Schiessplatz, *auf der Enge*, and Garden *zum Faesenstab*, where the members of the Casino assemble, command fine prospects. The most frequented promenades are to the convent of *Paradis*, on this side of the Rhine ; to *Hohenflue*, to the *Bohnnenberg*, to the *Valley of Mills*, to *Herblingen* to *Lohn*, from which there is a fine view, as well as to the quarry, the *Hohlenblaum*, and the *Rosiliberg*, on the other side of the Rhine, the *Grafenbrück*, the *Mühthal*, the *Klufs*, *Hertingen*, and *Lohn*. The famous strong castle of *Hohentwiel* is situated four leagues from Schafhausen. From the top of this castle may be seen the whole of the chain of Alps from the *Voralberg* to the *Jungfrau*, as well as the lake of Constance, and a great part of Suabia. The beautiful bridge over the Rhine, which, for several years, formed the communication between the town and market-town opposite, was burnt by Oudinot in the month of August, 1799. It was a *chef-d'œuvre* of its kind, and had no other support, besides a single pile in the middle, than the two banks. It

was 364 English feet long. A model of it is still preserved in the Town Library. Grubemaun was the name of the man who built the bridge.

Inns. The Crown, the Ship, and the Sword, (Schwerdt).

A league below Schafhausen is the famous fall of the Rhine, near two places called *Laufen*; one of which, consisting of a castle and a village, is situated on the Swiss bank; and the other, an old decayed castle, on an island opposite the first. About five hundred paces above the fall, the river is intersected by enormous masses of rock, rising above the surface of the water. It begins to foam, and the slope becoming more and more steep, it falls from rock to rock, dividing into a number of small branches, till it reaches the edge of an enormous rock, over an abyss nearly eighty feet deep. In falling from this mass, it forms three different cascades: the most impetuous is that on the south side, which rushes across two rocks resembling two pillars. The noise made by this fall may be heard, in the night, at two leagues' distance.

Laufen formerly belonged to an ancient family of that name, which has been long since extinct. In the village is a curious dark room, well worthy of attention. It was made by an artist of Schafhausen.

Two leagues below the fall of Schafhausen, the Rhine winds in various directions, forming two peninsulas; the first of which extends a considerable distance into the Thurgau, and is called

Schwabens; on the second is the small town of *Rheinau*. The river then turns towards the east, and, after having continued some time in that direction, runs towards the south; and when it has passed several small places, reaches the village of *Egghof*; opposite which the Thur falls into it. Thence it takes its course across a strait in the mountains near Eglisau, and, after having washed the walls of the small town of *Kaiserstuhl*, and those of *Zurzach*, famous for its fair, reaches the place where it forms the second or middle fall.

This second fall is occasioned by a ridge composed of rocks that cross the river, in which there is an aperture that leaves a free passage for the water when low, and is large enough for two small boats, called *Maydlinge*, to pass abreast; but when (as it often happens in summer) the Rhine rises a considerable height, and passes above the rocks on each side the opening, it causes such a fall as to render the navigation impossible. A short distance below this fall, the Wutach, the Steinach, and the Schwarzach, which come from the Black Forest, fall into the Rhine. Half a league farther is *Coblence* (*Confluentia*), so called by the Romans, from the union (a league above this place, in the canton of Aargau) of the Aar, the Limath, and the Reuss. Thence the river directs its course towards *Waldshut* (five leagues from Schaffhausen), one of the four forest-towns where the *Black Forest* commences. A league and a half farther, the Rhine receives the Alb, which also rises in the

Black Forest. At its mouth are the foundries of *Albbrugg*, which formerly belonged to the convent of Saint-Blaise. In the valley of the Alb, which abounds with picturesque views, is the old abbey of Saint-Blaise.

The Rhine then passes several villages, and reaches the small town of *Hauenstein*, two leagues from Waldshut. This small town is part of a lordship of the same name : its castle has been for a long time in ruins. The peasants of this district are remarkable for their manners and dress, and generally display much courage and energy. A league from Hauenstein is *Laufenburg*, where the mountains of Jura, on entering the river, divide into two parts, which are connected by a bridge. About 330 paces above the bridge the Rhine rolls over large masses of stone, and, as it approaches the bridge, becomes more and more intersected by the rocks on each side, between which it rushes with impetuous force, surmounting every obstacle.

Three leagues lower than Laufenburg, is *Seckingen*, which is the third of the forest towns, and contains about 1,000 inhabitants. It is a classical place in the history of the Upper Rhine. At the commencement of the 6th century, an Irishman of a noble family, whose name was Fridolin, came to the banks of the Rhine to preach Christianity, and was received into the house of a German family, who resided on an island in the environs. This island has lately borne the name of Seckingen.

Fridolin (or Friedhold) founded the church of St.-Hilaire, and a convent. By degrees, the town was built around the convent; and from this island civilization first spread into the Upper Albgau, and the Brisgau. Part of the bones of Fridolin are deposited in a sarcophagus in the church of St.-Hilaire, at Seckingen; and outside the town is shown a stone altar, erected by him, as well as several other curiosities.

Near Seckingen, the *Wehr*, which has its rise in the Black Forest, falls into the Rhine, and the latter then directs its course towards *Rheinfelden*, the fourth and last of the forest towns, which is situated three leagues lower, where there is a third fall of water, called the *Hollhaken*, or *Gewild*. A chain of rocks in the middle of the river, commencing a league above Rheinfelden, and extending as far beyond the bridge of the town, so much obstructs the course of the river, that the greatest care is necessary in boats passing, as the space left open is not more than three feet wide. The effects of the fall, however, are not perceivable below the bridge, where the river becomes calm. A part of this bridge rests on a rock, on which the castle, whence the ancient counts of Rheinfelden originated, formerly stood. This rock is called the *Stein* (the stone), near Rheinfelden. The castle was destroyed in the fifteenth century. The duke Berthold II of Zähringen, who had married Agnes of Rheinfelden, the last branch of this family, founded the town. It was in the vicinity of Rhein-

felden that the emperor Albert was assassinated by John of Suabia.

Two leagues from Rheinfelden is *Augst*,* an insignificant village with a distinguished name; for it was at this place, in the country of the ancient Rauracians, that the emperor Augustus caused a town to be built, which received the name of Augusta Rauracorum. Attila or the Suevians pillaged it in the 5th century. Several objects, which existed in the time of the Romans, are still to be seen there, such as the *Heidenloch* (Pagan's Hole), a cavern, remains of baths, several towers on a height, etc. Many coins have likewise been found there, most of which have been placed in the cabinet of medals of Ammerbach, belonging to the university of Bâle. The country-house belonging to the family of *Ehinger*, which is situated in the vicinity of Augst, is worthy of observation.

BALE or BASLE,

Is two leagues from Augst. This remarkable town is situated on a beautiful plain, enclosed on the Swiss side by heights and mountains. The Rhine, which still continues to flow with impetuosity, crosses it and divides it in two parts, called the great and little town. Below the first the *Birs* falls into the Rhine. This town is the most extensive in Switzerland, but it does not contain more

* Two villages bear this name; *Kaiser Augst* and *Bâle Augst*; the first is situated in the canton of Argau, but both are built on the site of the old Roman colony.

than 15,000 inhabitants. At the time of the great council, it contained 40,000. Bâle was originally a Roman establishment. The emperor Valentinian the First, about the second century, built a castle there which was called *Robur Castellum*. This castle having become a bishop's see, soon increased to a town, where a university was founded in 1460. The fairs held at Bâle are much frequented, and it carries on a considerable trade. It has several cabinets, particularly one of Roman antiquities, in the garden Forkard.

The other remarkable objects in this town are :—
1, the University, where the celebrated Erasmus, Oecolampadius, Bernouilly, Euler, Grynaeus, Wehrenfels, and others, disseminated knowledge. The library contains several valuable manuscripts; amongst which are, the *Encomium of Folly*, by Erasmus, ornamented with drawings, executed with a pen, by Holbein; and several volumes of original letters, written by celebrated men of the 16th century. The library has also a collection of antique medals, ancient engraved stones, bronze figures of several pagan gods, a cabinet of natural history, a collection of engravings, a great number of pictures and drawings by Holbein, amongst which is his principal work, the *Passion of Jesus Christ*, and the collections of the *Fasch* family, which, in compliance with the direction of the founder, have been added to the library. They consist of pictures, drawings, medals, statues, coins, and books;
2, the Botanical Garden, with the herbal of Bauhin;

3, the Library of the Institute, founded by Frey and Gryné; 4, the Arsenal, where the arms of Charles of Burgundy, surnamed the Bold, are preserved; 5, the twenty Manufactories for Ribands; 6, the Silk Manufactories; 7, the Dyeing Establishments; 8, the Leather Manufactories; 9, five Paper Mills. The Polytechnic Institute, which was under the direction of Bernouilli, no longer exists.

Besides those above-mentioned, there are numerous other objects calculated to excite the curiosity of travellers; such as:—1, the Cabinet of Arts of Mr. W. Haas, formerly Méchel, whose foundry and geographical presses are curious; 2, the Collection of Views and Costumes of Switzerland, belonging to MM. Lamy, Birman and son; 3, the Cabinet of M. Bachofen, containing numerous pictures of the Flemish school; 4, the Panorama of Marquard Wocher the painter; 5, the Cabinet of Natural History of M. Jerome Bernouilli. The famous picture Todtedanz (dance of death) no longer exists; but wood and copper engravings of it are still shown.

There are several reading-rooms at Bâle, the principal of which are those of Otto and Holdenecker.

The most remarkable buildings are:—1, the Munster or Cathedral, which is of Gothic architecture. It was originally constructed by Henry the Second, about the year 1010. The choir and the two towers are evidently of the 11th or 12th century. The towers on the side of the portal are sculptured in the style of the 14th. The baptismal

fonts are curiously sculptured. The cathedral contains the tombs of Erasmus, and of several other celebrated men of his time. The organ was formerly decorated with pictures by Holbein, but these have been completely destroyed by time. In a building on the side of the church, is the hall where the great council held its sittings; 2, the Arsenal which has been mentioned before; 3, the ancient Palace of the Margrave of Baden, which now belongs to the town; 4, the Post-House; 5, the Town-House; 6, the Kirschgarten; 7, the new Assembly House, a handsome edifice; 8, the summer Casino, outside the gate of Aeschen, near the Bernouilli garden, and close to the monument in memory of the battle of St. James, a handsome pyramid 40 feet in height.

The most frequented promenades are:—1, the Pfalz, near the Munster, which is a terrace resting on a wall that rises over the Rhine: it is planted with chestnut-trees, and commands a fine view of the river, the town, and the environs; 2, the Square of St. Peter, formerly a Jewish cemetery; 3, the Bridge of the Rhine.

Among the gardens, of which there are a great number, the following are worthy of observation:—1, the Garden Forkard, mentioned before, at the Hotel Wurtemberg; 2, the garden of M. J. J. Fischer, behind the Munster, remarkable for its delightful situation; 3, M. Guil. Haas's garden at St. Leonhardsgrahen. The Society of Artists meets here every Thursday evening during the summer.

The principal country-houses worthy of notice, are:—1, that of the family Bernouilli, with a garden, before the gate Aeschenthor; 2, that of the family Laroche-Merian, before the gate St. Jean, in which the duchess of Angoulême (daughter of Louis the Sixteenth) was exchanged, in 1795, for the deputies of the national convention, who had been arrested by Dumourier; 3, that of the family Merian, on the side of the little town.

There are also some delightful promenades in the environs of the town.—1, the place called Bruderholz, where Randal of Habsburg had established his camp to threaten Bâle, when he received intelligence of his election to the empire; 2, the height where the church of Ste.-Marguerite is situated, whence there is a fine prospect.

If the traveller intends to stop long at Bâle, he may make excursions to the environs, particularly to *Arlesheim*. The road leading to it is rendered pleasing by the great variety of objects. The garden of Arlesheim, which was ransacked during the Revolution, has lately resumed its original splendour. The road leading back to Bâle crosses the bridge of Dornack, where the Birs precipitates itself from the top of several rocks, and then passes through Reinach.

A second excursion, which will afford no less pleasure than the first, is that to the village of *Binningen*, passing over the field of battle of St. James, where a famous red wine, called blood of the Swiss, is produced; and thence to *Biel*, *Benken*, and *Lei-*

men (villages of the department of the Upper Rhine), crossing *Bottmingen* and *Aberwyl*. On this road is the old castle of *Landskron*, situated on a mountain near the small river Birseck. This chateau, and the rock on which it is situated, appear to have been originally a single mass. It commands a fine view. From this place, the traveller may go to the baths of *Bruck Bourg*, where there are numerous objects calculated to remind him of the Romans, the Germans, and the house of Habsburg. He may likewise visit the *abbey of Maria Stein*, situated in the vicinity, in a very wild and picturesque part of the canton of Solothurn. From this abbey he may proceed to the baths of *Fluhen*, situated in a country equally wild, and then return to Bâle, across flourishing fields.

The road leading to the village of *Riechen*, in the dependence of Bâle, is equally attractive. About a quarter of a league distant, on a height, is the farm of *Wenkenhof*, with an English garden. A foot-path, which passes through the village of *Bettingen*, leads to the old church of *St. Chrischonal*, now falling to decay. The beauty of the adjacent country, and the glaciers seen in the distance, form a coup-d'œil wholly unique.

Immediately below Bâle is *Huningen*, on the left bank of the Rhine, where there was formerly, as at Bingen, a rat-tower (Maus, Zoll.) Huningen has always been fortified since the 17th century, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the thirteen Cantons. It has recently been dismantled, and the

monument erected to the French general Abatucci has been destroyed.

Inns.—The Three Kings, commanding a good view of the Rhine; the Stork; the Savage; the Crown; and the Golden Head.

In setting out from Bâle, the traveller had better proceed by land than descend the Rhine, as the voyage to Strasburg affords no particular pleasure, and is not without danger. All the country on the right bank is beautiful, and the traveller who follows the great road from Bâle to Offenburg, along the Black Forest, will be continually gratified by delightful prospects.

On leaving the canton of Bâle, the traveller enters the Grand Duchy of Baden, near the village of Eimeldingen on the Cander. The first interesting spot in this territory is the village of *Weil*, where there are several country houses belonging to the citizens of Bâle. Weil contains about 1,000 inhabitants, and produces good wine. The old castle of *Oetlikon*, more recently called *Friedlingen*, which was destroyed by the French, was situated in this district. On ascending the mountain, the traveller reaches *Tullingen*, near the church of which there is a fine view; and he may see the small town of *Lorrach*, situated two leagues from Bâle, very near the Rhine, at the end of the valley, watered by the little river Wiesen. It has a school, and contains about 1,800 inhabitants. The principal building is a manufactory of printed calicoes, belonging to Merian and Kochlin. In former times it had a castle.

Half a league beyond Lorrach, on a fertile mountain near the valley of Wiesenthal, is the castle of *Roteln*, which the French blew up in 1678.

Rather more than a league from Lorrach, on the banks of the Rhine, are the castle and village of *Istein*, the prospect from which is beautiful. An excellent wine is made at this place, and in its vicinity is the church of *St. Veit*, a celebrated place of pilgrimage. In order to keep up a communication with the villages situated in the environs on the banks of the Rhine, prince Eugène of Savoy constructed a bridge, which crosses a precipice 80 feet in height. Over this bridge he caused 6,000 troops to pass in a single night. Every part of this country exhibits wild scenery.

Five leagues from Bâle is *Kaltenherberg*, which is the first post station on the Friburg road. The posthouse and an inn are the only buildings. In its vicinity is the famous cavern of *Erdmannsloch*, or *grotto of Bâle*, containing very beautiful stalactites, and superb columns of calcareous spath.

From Kaltenherberg the road on the right leads to *Candern*, not far from which are the ruins of the Castle of *Sausenburg*, once the residence of the landgraves. It then passes to the small town of *Schliengen*, famous for the battle, in 1796, between the archduke Charles and Moreau. To the right is the village of *Liel*, with iron mines. The road then proceeds to *Auggen*, which produces wine.

Four leagues from Kaltenherberg, and one league

to the right of the road, is *Badenweiler*. Not far from this village is an old decayed castle of the same name, which is situated on the summit of an isolated and conical-shaped mountain, forming part of Mount Blauen. From the top of this mountain there is a beautiful view. The castle was originally called Baden-Baden, and was given by duke Conrad of Zähringen as dowry to his daughter Clementina, on her marriage with duke Henry the Lion, in 1147. By him it was given up to Frederick Barbarossa, and from the family of Hohenstaufen it repassed into that of Zähringen. The counts of Friburg, after losing that town, fixed their residence at Badenweiler, and several of them were buried there. The castle was destroyed by the French in 1678. The baths at Badenweiler are much frequented, and the houses where they are established are most of them delightfully situated, particularly the house *Herrschaftshaus*. The most remarkable objects at Badenweiler are the Roman baths, discovered in 1784. These baths occupied a space of one hundred and twenty-six square roods: in the centre they were eighty-one feet broad, on the side of the vestibules, sixty-five feet, and their greatest breadth was two hundred and twenty-two feet, Rhenish measure. There were warm and cold baths, vapour baths, vestibules, and dressing-rooms. The walls of the interior are covered with a fine polished cement, of a red colour. An altar, still in existence, proves that these baths were consecrated to Diana Abnoba. A short distance north of the baths was

a manufactory of vases. On clearing these curious ruins, a large quantity of medals and broken vases were discovered : the latter bore the names of their makers. Weinbrenner supposes these baths to be more in the Greek than in the Roman style. He has proposed a plan for their complete restoration. The mountain behind Badenweiler is called the *Hochblauen*, or High Blauen, and is 3595 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. From its top may be seen the mountains behind the town of Berne, covered with snow, a great part of Alsace, etc.

A league to the left of Mulheim, on the banks of the Rhine, is the small town of *Neuenburg*. It was besieged by Bernard of Weimar, who, irritated by its obstinate defence, swore, according to the proverb, that he would not leave either cat or dog alive. Having, however, obtained possession, he repented, but kept his word, by killing only the cats and dogs.

The small town of *Mullheim*, which is a post station, is one league from Badenweiler, and five from Kaltenherberg. Its situation in the middle of a fertile valley, which is closed on one side by the mountain of Hochblauen, and on the other by hills planted with vines, gives it a pleasant appearance. The height of *Rebenhag* produces an excellent wine, and from this, as well as from the adjacent height of *Luginsland*, there is a delightful prospect. The baths of Mullheim are of little importance. In its environs is an iron mine. Mullheim is a very ancient town, of which mention is made in writings of the eighth century.

The first post station beyond Mullheim is at *Krotzingen*, the name of which was borne by a noble family as far back as the sixth century. In order to reach it, the traveller passes through the villages of *Hugelheim* and *Seefelden*. At a little distance to the right is the small town of *Heitersheim*, where the German grand prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem resided before the Revolution. To the right of the road, a league from Krotzingen, and at the foot of the mountains, is the small town of *Staufen*, with the ruins of a castle. According to a tradition, the nobles of Staufen were a branch of the *Zähringen* family, which became extinct with George Leo, in 1602. The *Castelberg*, so called probably from a Roman fort, vestiges of which may still be traced, and situated above Staufen, produces the best wine in the Grand Duchy.

In going from Krotzingen to Friburg, the traveller will do well to pass through *Vieux-Breisac*. This place, which was originally situated on the left bank of the Rhine, and which is now transferred to the right (the river having changed its course,) was most probably founded by Drusus, who established a fort on the mountain (*mons Briesiacus*). A long time afterwards, the Duke Berthold the Fifth, of *Zähringen*, built a strong castle on the same spot. The mountain, which is of basalt, borders the Rhine, and on it may still be seen the church of St. Stephen. In a silver coffin, within this church, are deposited the bones of the martyrs Gervas and Protas, which were transferred to this place during the reign of Frederick Barba-

rossa. The wooden figures which decorate the grand altar are worthy of observation, as well as the tombs of several celebrated generals. In 1793, this town was reduced to ashes by the French. The fortifications were rebuilt in 1796 and 1805, but have since been destroyed by the Court of Baden. The prospect which the traveller may enjoy from the spot where the strong castle formerly stood, is astonishing: he can see, at one view, the volcanic mountain *Kaiserstuhl*,* the wood of firs of the Black Forest, the bluish mountains of Alsace, the town of Neu-Breisac, § with Fort Mortier; and at his feet, the town with its ancient ramparts. On the south side is *Mount Eggardsberg*, where the citadel formerly stood, and on which there is a monument erected in

* The *Kaiserstuhl* is an isolated mountain situated in the valley of the Rhine, which is about eight leagues in breadth, nearly in the centre, between the foot of the Black Forest and the Vosges. It commands a fine view of Alsace, the Brisgau, the Rhine, the Black Forest, the Vosges, Strasburg, and the environs of Bâle. The summit, or *Kaiserstuhl* properly so called, near nine linden trees, is 1,762 feet above the sea. The way to it from Friburg is by the village of *Ober Schafhausen*, at its foot, or from Brissac, by Achkarn and Bickensol. The latter road leads first to the height called Death's Head. Other parts of the mountain are named St. Catherine's chapel (1,562 feet above the sea), and Eichelspitze.

§ *Neu Breisac* was founded in 1699, and fortified by Vauban. It forms a regular octagon, as well as *fort Mortier*, which is at a short distance. The town of *Saint-Louis*, on an island in the Rhine, was demolished after the peace of Ryswick.

honour of the Grand-Duke Charles Frederick of Baden. The direct road from Krotzingen to Friburg does not pass through Vieux Breisac, but through *Norsingen* (which produces good red wine), *Wolfenweiler*, and *St. George*, where it joins the road from Breisac. This small town has not existed more than two centuries. To the right of the road is the *Schoenberg*, which is in the form of an extinct volcano. There is a manufactory here for pendulums, watches, etc.

FRIBURG

Is situated five leagues from Breisac. This ancient capital of the Brisgau is situated at the head of the chain of mountains of the Black Forest, which extends its branches to the right and left from this place. The river Dreysam, which flows from the valley of Hollenthal, situated in the vicinity, passes east of this town. Friburg was founded in 1118, by Berthold, second Duke of Zähringen; and in 1368 it submitted to the Austrian dominion. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

The most remarkable objects are: — 1, the Munster, one of the most beautiful and perfect old cathedrals in Germany. The first foundations of it were laid by Conrad, Duke of Zähringen, between 1122 and 1152, and it was finished by Conrad I, Count of Friburg. A century later, the choir was rebuilt and enlarged. This church is built in the form of a cross. The principal door is beneath the tower, which rises about 380 English feet in height.

The principal objects here worthy of notice are, the tombs of the princes of Zähringen, amongst which is that of Berthold V; the Holy Family sculptured in stone; the pictures of the grand altar by John Baldungsur (named Grien), curious specimens of the old German school; the treasures of the sacristy; and the painted windows. In the chapel of the University at the Munster are several pictures by Holbein; 2, the Kauf-haus, or Custom-house, which is an old Gothic building; 3, the Theatre; 4, the Corn Hall; 5, the Fountain in the Fischmarkt (Fish Market), with the Monument of the Founder of the town; 6, the University, which was founded in 1454. It has a very excellent library; a cabinet of natural history, transferred from the abbey of St. Blaise; a collection of philosophical instruments, which belonged to the convent of Salem, a botanical garden, and an anatomical theatre. It has pensions for indigent students; 7, the Hospitals; 8, the Foundling Hospital; 9, the Garden Industriegarten; 10, the New House of the Museum Society; 11, the Archbishop's Palace; 12, the Seminary; all three built in good style.

The best situations to see the town and its environs are from the top of the mountain Schlossberg, where the citadel formerly stood, and the hill of Loretto, a quarter of a league from the town.

The most delightful promenades are :—1, the *Guntherstal*, an ancient convent of nuns, where only the nobility are received. It is situated in a delight-

ful valley, one league from Friburg. On a rock not far from this place, are the ruins of a castle which was inhabited by Gunther, the founder of the convent; 2, to the Chartreuse, which is situated in a dreary country, at about a league from Friburg. On one side of it are a farm, an inn, and two mills; 3, to St. George's, one league from Friburg, where there is a very good school; 4, to *St. Barbe*, a hermitage with a church; 5, the *Mountain Ottilienburg*, with a cavern excavated in the rock, where Ottilia retired to escape the pursuit of his enemies; 6, to *Mont St. Jean*, the situation of which is extremely picturesque; 7, to *Ebnet*, where there is a chateau and garden; 8, to the ruins of the old castle of *Zhüringen*, a league from Friburg, near the village of *Zähringen*. The situation of this old castle is delightful; and it commands a view, on one side, of the most beautiful parts of the Brisgau and Alsace; and on the other, of the valleys of *Wildthal*, *Fehrenthal*, and *Gloterthal*.

Four leagues east of Friburg is the *Hollenthal* (Infernal Valley), which has a most dreadful appearance. The road is lost at the bottom of a strait, formed by masses of rock. It was by this pass that General Moreau made his famous retreat in 1796.

Inns.—The Count of *Zähringen*, the Golden Lamb, the Swords, the Angel. The Golden Head is a good coffee-house.

From Friburg, the road passes through *Gundelfingen* and *Langendenzlingen*. Between these two villages is seen, on the right, the valley of *Gloter*,

with baths; and at the foot of Mont Candel, the ruins of the castle of *Schwarzenberg*.

Three leagues from Friburg, on the *Elz* and on the *Brettma*, is the small town of *Emmendingen*, situated in a very beautiful country. It is a post station. On a hill, on this side of it, are the ruins of the castle of *Hochburg* or *Hochberg*, the most extensive in the Grand-Duchy, except those of Heidelberg. A carriage can ascend as far as the farm, whence the visitor must proceed on foot, passing the Elz and the village of Wasser, which is sometimes inundated. The building called Burgvogtey was the residence of the Margraves of Hochberg. The school at this place was frequented by the celebrated Keppler and Schopflin. It has a reading-room, which was established in 1775. Outside the town is a manufactory of coloured papers. To the right, on the mountain, are the ruins of the castle of *Mahlek*, which belonged to the family of Schneulin Mahleck.

The road then passes the villages of *Kændringen* and *Hæcklingen*; on the right is the village of *Malterdingen*, with much frequented baths. Near Hecklingen are the ruins of the castle of *Lichteneck*. The Prince of Schwarzenberg, the late proprietor of the Lordship of Lichteneck, sold it to the Grand Duke of Baden in 1812. An idle tradition is current, that in the well of the castle is a silver bell, which rings on Christmas-Eve.

On this side Kenzingen, the road passes the Elz by a handsome bridge. *Wonnethal*, formerly a con-

vent of nuns, is to the right. It was founded in the 13th century by Rodolph of Usenberg, and experienced many reverses in the wars between the Counts of Friburg and Kenzingen.

Kenzingen is a post station, three leagues from Emmendingen. This small town was consumed a few years back by fire, but has been since rebuilt. It is a place of great antiquity, being mentioned in the grant by Otho the Great, in 972. It was raised to the rank of a town by Baron d'Usenberg, and had the same privileges as Friburg.

Below Kenzingen, a quarter of a league to the right of the road, and in a valley, is the village of *Wagenstatt*, where a battle took place, in which the militia of the Brisgau and town of Friburg distinguished themselves. This event occurred July 7, 1796, and the anniversary is celebrated at Friburg. A quarter of a league behind *Wagenstatt*, on a mountain, are the ruins of *Kirnberg*. To this castle formerly belonged the whole of the surrounding canton, including the small towns of Kenzingen and Endingen. The arms of *Kirnberg* are still visible at the gates of the former.

Continuing his journey, the traveller passes the village of *Herbolzheim*, where tobacco was first cultivated in this country, and that of *Ringsheim*. The Shrine of St. Mary-at-Sand is situated on the side of the road between Kenzingen and Herbolzheim. The image of the Virgin was found in the sand of the little river Bleich, and put into a church. The road passes the river Bleich, which formerly

separated the Montingau and the Brisgau, and was for some time the boundary between Germany and Rhenish Franconia. At Ringsheim are remains of a Templar's house, consisting of a large quadrangular wall, at the corners of which are traces of towers. A short distance farther is the toll-house of *Ettenheim*, from which the unfortunate Duke d'Enghien was conveyed to the other bank of the Rhine. The small town of Ettenheim is situated on the side of the road on the Undiz or Ettenbach, so called from Etto or Etticho, on the site of whose castle there is now a church. At Ettenheim also, are the old palace of the Bishop of Strasburg, and the houses of several noble families.

A league from the road, and in a valley between Kenzingen and Friesenheim, is the ancient Abbey of *Ettenheimmünster*. It was founded in the 7th century. A quarter of a league from the convent, and nearer the road, is the bath of *St. Landelin*, and a church, in which this saint was interred. Landelin was a Scotch noble, who, about the year 640, settled near the ruins of the castle of Gisenburg, in this valley, which was then uncultivated. The road leading to St. Landelin quits the high road between the toll-house and Kippenheim, and passes through *Altdorf*, and near *Ettenheim*. Altdorf belongs to the Baron de Turkheim the historian.

At a short distance from the road, and on the side towards the Rhine, is *Mahlberg*, with a castle evidently of Roman construction, where the Franks held their courts of justice, called Mallge-

richte. The history of later times mentions the lords of Mahlberg, who were succeeded by the Hohenstaufen family, one of whom, Conrad III, built the town on the brow of the hill.

Kippenheim is a post station, four leagues from Kenzingen. The road divides at the ancient village of *Meitersheim* and leads to *Lahr*, about a league from Kippenheim. This town is seated on the *Schoutter*, and contains 5 or 6000 inhabitants. It carries on a considerable trade, and its manufactories of cloth and stuffs occupy more than 300 workmen. It has also two considerable snuff manufactories, and several distinguished commercial houses. The town itself is small, but it has been considerably enlarged by the addition of the suburb, in which there are several beautiful buildings and gardens. The environs of *Lahr* are pretty, and the valley of *Schoutter* presents great variety. In this valley, one league and a half above *Lahr*, is the market-town of *Seelbach*, where there is a cotton factory, and an establishment for dyeing red. *Lahr* was formerly the property of the Counts of Hohen-geroldseck. The old castle, which bears this name, is situated on a mountain in the environs. It was probably erected by the Romans, and afterwards destroyed by the Germans. Gerold the First, brother-in-law of Charlemagne, rebuilt it, and left it to his son, Gerold the Second. The French General Crequi blew it up in 1697, when the same fate befel several other towns and strong castles in the *Ortenau* and *Brisgau*. Some idea may be formed of

its extent from the ruins which still exist. On the northern side there is a fine view, which embraces great part of Alsace, and on the east side are seen the valley of Kinzigthal, and the spot where the town of Prinzbach formerly stood. The road to *Biberach* passes the foot of the mountain.

The village of *Dinglingen* is a quarter of a league below *Muttersheim*, whence another road leads to Lahr, and a second through *Ichenheim* and *Altenheim* to *Kehl* and Strasburg. A stone bridge was erected over the Schoutter at Dinglingen, in 1819. In laying the foundations, a number of Roman coins were discovered.

Friesenheim is a village and post station six leagues from Kenzingen. The abbey of *Schuttern*, on the river *Schutter*, near Friesenheim, is particularly remarkable for its antiquity, as it is said that, as far back as the sixth century, a young Briton, named Offo, of the blood royal, established a convent there. The church of this abbey is handsome.

From Friesenheim the traveller passes through *Niederschopsheim* and *Hofweyer*. In the former village is a glass-house. Three leagues from Friesenheim, and about the same distance from Schuttern, on the Kinzig, is

OFFENBURG.

This ci-devant imperial town was likewise founded by Offo, from whom it took the name of Offenburg (castle of Offo). The position of this town commands the entrance of the valley of Kinzigthal.

It contains 3,400 inhabitants, and, till the peace of Presburg, was the residence of the grand imperial bailiff of the Ortenau. The seat of the chapter of the cathedral of Strasburg was transferred to this place during the first years of the Revolution. The town has a very pleasant appearance, and is situated at the junction of several great roads: the principal are the road from Frankfort to Bâle, and to the Kinzigthal, and that from Strasburg, which divides into several branches. In the old Franciscan convent is an institution for young ladies, which has been transferred from Ottersweyer. The college occupies the ci-devant capuchin convent. The parish church is remarkable for its construction. Several monuments dated in the time of the Romans, have been covered over by the Kinzig, in which they may be seen when the waters of this river are low. One of these monuments, namely, a sepulchral stone with an inscription, has been taken out within a few years.

Inns.—The Fortune Hotel is an excellent house, indeed it is the only good inn. The others are the Post-house and the Crown.

The beautiful valley of *Kinsigthal* commences a short distance east of Offenbourg. A league from this place is the village of *Ortenberg*, with the ruins of an old castle, in the environs of which the best red wine in the Grand Duchy is made.

One league from Ortenberg is *Gengenbach*, an ancient imperial town with an abbey of Benedictines, which formerly belonged to the empire. The

valley between Ortenberg and Gengenbach presents great variety, and abounds with delightful views. The abbey is more ancient than the town. Arnoul, grandson of Pepin, who displayed great zeal for the propagation of Christianity in the country of Ortenau, had intended to build an abbey there, but was prevented by death; and his son Ruthard executed his father's plan about the year 736. A Latin school was afterwards established in the abbey, and several of the abbots were distinguished for their learning. The church is handsome. In the English garden, near this monastery, is a Roman altar dedicated to Jupiter, which was found in the mountain of Castelberg, in the vicinity. No remains of the castle of Ruthard, which was situated at the foot of Mount Castelberg, are now visible. Gengenbach contains about 1800 inhabitants. The Abbey, the Town-house, the Kauf-haus (Custom-house), the New Hospital, the Church of St. Martin, and that of Bergkirche, are the principal buildings.

Inns.—The Eagle, and the Court of Baden.

From Offenburg there is a post road to Kehl and Strasburg, and another to Baden and Rastadt. The latter passes through *Appenweyer* and *Achern*, which are post stations. On the road, half a league from Offenburg, is seen the castle of *Staufenberg*, built by Otto of Hohenstaufen, Bishop of Strasburg, in the 11th century. This was the scene of the romance of Peter of Staufenberg. In the vicinity is the vineyard of *Durbach*.

The road from Appenweyer leads through the

hamlet of *Zimmern* to *Renchen*, formerly a considerable town. A league and a quarter farther is *Achern*, raised to the rank of a town within a few years; and a quarter of a league beyond it *Sasbach*, at which is the monument to Turenne, who was killed there, July 27th, 1675. A league and a half from Sasbach is the post station of *Buhl*.

In order to reach Strasburg, the traveller proceeds along the great road to *Kehl*, four leagues from Offenbourg. Before the Revolution, this town contained 1200 inhabitants, and was very opulent. During the war it suffered considerably, but is gradually reviving. The fortifications have been destroyed. Kehl is a post station. The neighbouring village of the same name, which was three times burnt by the French, is rebuilding.

A bridge of boats leads from Kehl to Strasburg, which is a league distant. On the road may be seen the monument erected by Buonaparte to the memory of General Dessaix. It consists of a pyramid with four bas-reliefs, executed by Ohmacht, an excellent artist of Strasburg, from designs by Weinbrenner.

On coming from Kehl, the traveller may enter the town either by the citadel or by the butchers' gate.

STRASBURG.

Contains about 50,000 inhabitants, is situated 121 post leagues from Paris, and 108 leagues from Lyons. The rivers Ill and Breusch, which are both navigable, cross the town and enter the Rhine. The

streets are most of them narrow, the houses very lofty, and every part has the appearance of an ancient imperial town of Germany. It contains 269 streets, including fourteen *places* of large or small dimensions, and the number of houses amounts to 3612, exclusive of the public buildings. There were fourteen bridges over the Ill, and the town is separated from its suburbs by ditches, which formed part of the old fortifications.

Strasburg is divided into four cantons. It has four justices of the peace, four commissioners of police, seven Lutheran churches, seven Catholic churches, and one Reformed church. Since the union of this city with France, the cathedral has been given to the Catholics, and a new church constructed for the Lutherans. Strasburg is also the residence of a bishop for the two departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine. He has under his direction the chapter of the cathedral, a seminary, and a minor theological school. It is likewise the seat of the General Consistory of the Confession of Augsburg for several departments of France, and has a seminary connected with them. Here also is one of the two consistorial churches for the department of the Lower Rhine. The other is at Bischweiler. Various officers connected with the business of the department reside at Strasburg.

Strasburg was a remarkable place in the time of the Romans; and several military roads led from it to Milan, Treves, and Leyden. The town was burnt by Attila, but was repaired in the 6th century,

when it was called *Strateburgum* (castle near the road), a name which it still bears. It has always been considered Germany's bulwark against France. In 1681, in a time of peace, Louis XIV occupied Strasburg, which he found without a garrison. He also constructed several considerable fortifications, and placed on the door of the citadel this inscription : *Servat et observat.*

The most remarkable objects at Strasburg are : 1, the Munster : the first church of this name was built by Clovis, about the year 510 : Charlemagne added a choir to it ; but this edifice was entirely reduced to ashes in 1007, by lightning. In 1015, Bishop Werner, of the House of Habsburg, laid the foundation of the new cathedral, which was finished in 1275. In 1276, the construction of the tower was commenced, under the direction of Erwin of Steinbach. The figures and ornaments of the portal were executed by his daughter. Erwin dying in 1318, his son John continued the work. Both father and son were buried in the Munster. The building proceeded slowly till the 15th century, when it was finished in 1439, under the direction of John Hultz of Cologne. The most curious objects in this building are : the painted windows ; the Baptistery ; the tombs of John Geiler, of Kaisersberg, and of Bishop Conrad II, of the house of Lichtenberg, who commenced the erection of the Munster ; the tomb of John Maentelin, the first printer of Strasburg ; and the tombs of Erwin and his son. The tower is 490 Strasburg feet in height,

which is six or eight feet more than St. Peter's at Rome. It may be ascended without difficulty or danger, as far as the roof, whence there is a fine view. Those who wish to ascend the steeple, must procure from the keeper, who lives in the tower, the keys of the iron door above the crown. He also sells a small book, containing an account of the Munster. The telegraph is placed on the roof, above the choir of the church ; 2, the Church of St. Thomas, containing the tomb of Marshal Saxe, executed by Pigalle ; the monument of Schopflin, erected by his sister, and those of Oberlin and Koch, executed by Ohmacht. In one of the vaults of this church are some bodies in good preservation, supposed to belong to the family of the Counts of Nassau ; 3, the ci-devant Episcopal or Imperial Palace ; 4, the ci-devant Catholic School, on the side of the Munster, containing the University's halls and offices ; 5, the New Theatre near the Broglie, adorned with statues, by Ohmacht ; 6, the Library of the University, which has been formed from more than one hundred libraries of the departments, and is particularly rich in ancient prints ; 7, the Library of the ancient Protestant University, to which that of Schopflin has been added. It contains a great number of works on classical literature, and on the study of antiquities, and historical writings relating to Strasburg and Alsace ; 8, the Cabinet of Antiquities of Schopflin. It forms part of the town library, and contains Greek, Roman, and French monuments, as well as others from Egypt and

Etruria. It likewise contains several lares, vases, medals, etc. ; 9, the Cabinet of Mechanism, in the New Church, where there are two pictures, and a wooden model of the town and its fortifications ; 10, the Observatory, with the astronomical instruments ; 11, the Botanical Garden ; 12, the Civil Hospital, which contains an anatomical theatre, and the Military Hospital ; 13, the Collection of Pictures, under the direction of M. Guerin, a skilful painter and engraver.

Besides the above objects, there are several others worthy of attention ; such as the arsenal, the foundry, the barracks, the new pavilion and orangery, the polygon, the school of industry and the Lancasterian school.

Strasburg has but few manufactories. The principal are a sail-cloth factory, two for chemical articles, two cotton factories, and a copper foundry. There are also numerous jewellers, some booksellers' shops and printing-offices. The traveller will find at Treuttel and Wurt's, or Levrault's, most of the French and German publications.

The public squares are, the Broglio, laid out by marshal Broglio in 1740 ; the Contades, formed by the marshal of that name in 1764 ; and the Grande Parade, or place des Cordeliers.

The environs of Strasburg consist of gardens ; and the quantity of vegetables and fruits of the best kind gathered there is so great, that they are sent to the markets of Baden and Carlsruhe. A much frequented promenade is the Ruprechtsau,

where there are some walks and gardens laid out with very good taste. This promenade is about a quarter of a league from the porte des Pêcheurs. It forms one immense garden, in which are not less than 370 houses.

A diligence sets out from Strasburg to Paris every other day, that is, on the 2d, 4th, 6th, etc. There are also diligences from Strasburg to Mayence, which are about two days on the road.

Inns.—Hotel du Poêle des Vignerons, rue de la Nuée-Bleue, No. 22; le St.-Esprit; the Red House; the Town of Lyons; the Town of Vienna; and the Flower.

At Strasburg the Rhine takes the name of *Upper Rhine*, which it retains as far as Mayence: whence, to Cologne, it is called *Middle Rhine*, and from Cologne to the mouths in Holland, the *Lower Rhine*. Vessels of large burden have much difficulty in descending the river as far as Strasburg, and it is not till it reaches Spire that the navigation becomes important. As the banks of the river are extremely flat and uninteresting, the traveller, on leaving Strasburg, will do well to take the great road along the right bank of the Rhine, on which are situated the towns of *Villestadt* and *Lichtenau*. This road passes across the small county of Hanau-Lichtenberg, which is remarkable, for the fertility of its soil, as well as for its inhabitants, who are distinguished from their neighbours by their beautiful shape, their costume, and their manners.

Several of the bishops of Strasburg belonged to the Lichtenberg family. Amongst them was Con-

rad III, the founder of the cathedral, who converted the village of Lichtenau into a town and fortress.

The first post station beyond Kehl is *Bischoffsheim*, called *am Hohensteg*, which is three leagues distant. During the 17th, and even in the 18th century, this market-town was the place of residence of the counts of Hanau.

Four leagues from Bischoffsheim is *Stollhofen*, the second post station, whence the famous line of defence, which was so long inaccessible to the French, extended towards Buhl and Kapell. It was formed under the direction of the Margrave Louis of Baden, in 1705. A quarter of a league from Stollhofen, on the side of the road, is the village of *Schwarzach*, where there is an abbey of Benedictines. At the commencement of the 8th century, this abbey was situated in the island of Arnufsau, not far from Drusenheim; but it has been since removed to its present position, near the river Schwarzwasser.

From Stollhofen the traveller proceeds to Rastadt, which is a post station. The road however is very monotonous.

RASTADT

Was formerly the residence of the margraves of Baden-Baden. It is situated on the Murg, and is celebrated for the negotiations for peace in 1714 between prince Eugene and marshal Villars; as well as for the congresses of 1797 and 1799. It has 3,000 inhabitants. The most remarkable ob-

jects are :—1, the Castle, built by the margravine Sybilla Augusta, of Saxe-Lauenbourg, wife of the great general, the margrave Louis William. In the apartments are the various trophies which he obtained from Turkey, and some pictures. The front is surmounted by an observatory, on which is a gilt statue of Jupiter; 2, the Steel Factory; 3, the Lyceum, transferred from Baden; 4, the Catholic Seminary; 5, the Baths of the Murg.

Rastadt has a printing-office, and a considerable road trade. It also exports snuff-boxes made of paper. Promenades may be made to the Rheinau, Niederbuhl, the Favorite, and Kuppenheim. A pleasant excursion may also be made to Mannheim, on the rafts which come down the Murg.

Inns.—The Three Kings, the Golden Cross, the Post-house, the Sun.

EXCURSION

FROM RASTADT TO BADEN, THE MURGTHAL, AND THE
BLACK FOREST.

A long and dark chain of lofty mountains runs parallel to the Rhine from the northern frontier of Switzerland to the Enz, near Pforzheim. The Germans called it *Markwald*, and the Romans *Sylva Marciana*. In latter times it has received the appellation of *Schwarzwald*, Black Forest, from the gloomy appearance of its firs. Amongst the numerous streams which have their source in this district, are the Danube, the Neckar, the Wutach, the Schwarzach, the Cander, the Visée,

the Treisam, the Schutter, the Kinzig, the Murg, the Enz, the Nagold, the Alb, etc. Most of these flow through pleasant valleys towards the west, and fall into the Rhine. In the most beautiful of these valleys, two leagues from Rastadt, and seven from Carlsruhe, is situated Baden.

BADEN,

The *civitas aurelia aquensis* of the Romans, and for six centuries the residence of the margraves, is situated on the small river Os (here called the Oehlbach), which was formerly the line of separation between the duchy of Germany and Rhenish France, and has in latter times divided the bishopric of Spire from that of Strasburg. Part of the town is situated on the declivity of a mountain, whence the mineral waters spring, and on the ridge of which is the castle. It is two leagues from the Rhine, and not quite a league from the great road (Bergstrasse) from Frankfort to Bâle. The mountains around, the highest of which is the Staufen, or Mercuriusberg (mountain of Mercury), are most of them covered with firs, except the lower parts, where there are oaks and beech trees, interspersed with cultivated lands. The town must have been much larger in former times, and before it was burnt, with the greater part of the towns of the palatinate and margraviate of Baden, during the war of the succession of Orleans. It is irregularly built. The houses are generally small, and erected on so steep a decli-

vity, that in many instances the upper floors and gardens are on a level. The old walls and gates have been destroyed. Baden now contains 400 houses, and 2,600 inhabitants, all of whom, with the exception of a few Jews, are Catholics. The town suffered much from the inundations in October, 1824.

The most remarkable objects are :—1, the Castle, which is surrounded by a delightful country. It was built by the margraves in the 13th century, and rebuilt by Philip in 1579. The French destroyed it, and reconstructed it in its present state. The subterranean caverns deserve notice; they were probably a work of the Romans, and afterwards served as an asylum to the secret tribunal, which held its sittings there. The apartments of the castle are shown to strangers; 2, the Conversationshaus, formerly a convent of Jesuits; the schools belonging to which were first converted into lyceums, and then transferred to Rastadt. The situation is charming, and it contains some baths, but it is principally used for balls and entertainments. The great hall is 100 feet by 40. The church has been demolished, with the exception of the choir, which has been changed into a room for play; 3, the Hall of Antiquities, behind the parochial church in the place called Ursprung, was built from designs by Weinbrenner. The front is adorned with four columns of the Doric order. This cabinet contains most of the Roman monuments found in Baden and its environs. The

most interesting are, a monument dedicated to Neptune, two sepulchral stones, several mile-stones, an inscription in honour of Caracalla, who founded or at least embellished the baths, a statue of Mercury, and three altars of Hercules, which were brought from the village of Au, near the Rhine; 4, the ancient College Church, which is now the parish church. It was built in the 8th century, but has been often repaired since. It is supposed to have been founded by the monks of Wissemburg, to whom the baths belonged. Most of the Catholic margraves, since the margrave Bernard, who died in 1241, have been buried there. Amongst the sepulchres, that of the margrave Leopold William is remarkable. Six altar-pieces, painted by Lill, after the originals by Guido Reni, deserve notice; 5, the Convent of Nuns called *zum Heiligen Grab*. A school for girls, and an establishment where young persons of the other sex are educated, form part of the convent; 6, the Hospital, which is situated on the side of the Baths of the Poor. The church is the most ancient in all the country of Baden; and it contains some sepulchral stones, on which are inscribed the names of several great men.

The Baths are supplied by thirty springs of various quality and temperature. That outside the town is the least copious. The following are their names, with their temperature, according to Réaumur:—1, the Bruhbrunnen, in which poultry and pigs are scalded, 50° 5'; 2 and 3, the Kühlen-

brunnen. First Spring, $43^{\circ} 75'$. Second Spring, $37^{\circ} 50'$; 4, the Butte has four springs, which issue from a rock at the end of a dark corridor of the Baldreith. The first is 52° ; the second 53° ; the third 45° ; and the fourth 40° ; 5, the Høellenquelle springs from the garden, called the Høelle, behind the Ursprung, $52^{\circ} 8'$; 6 and 7, the Judenquelle, close to the Bruhbrunnen, 54° ; 8, the Klosterquelle, in the garden of the Convent of the Holy Sepulchre, 51° ; 9 and 10, the Muhr, or Moorquellen, near the Convent. The first, $49^{\circ} 5'$; the second, $50^{\circ} 6'$; 11, the Ungomach at the former inn of this name, $52^{\circ} 50'$; 12, the Ursprung, 54° . This was the principal spring known to the Romans. It proceeds from a cleft in the rock, the mouth of which is covered with Carrara marble; and furnishes 7,349,440 cubic inches every twenty-four hours; 13, there are two other springs in a corridor below the Poor's Bath, which has been demolished.

Baden formerly possessed many baths, which have been destroyed, or are no longer used. The present bath hotels are:—1, the Court of Baden, formerly a Capuchin's convent; 2, the Baldreith; 3, the Dragon; 4, the Stag; 5, the Red-lion; 6, the Salmon; 7, the Sun. To these have been added within a few years:

1, The Vapour baths, on the site of the old Poor's Bath, finished in 1818, and fitted up very commodiously; 2, the Horse bath, near Beuern gate; 3, Bahrdt River bath on the Oelbach; 4, New Bath at

Lichtenthal, which will suit those persons who like retirement.

Twenty years ago Baden did not possess a single private house of any importance, but it may now boast of numerous buildings of this description, combining elegance with convenience.

Living at Baden is generally cheap, and few places are better adapted for the residence of the gourmand. The neighbourhood abounds with game, fish, fruit, and vegetables. Lodgings may be procured from three to seven florins and upwards per week, according to their situation, accommodation, and the season. Those nearest the baths are in most request, and are dearest in July and August. In May and June the prices are less, and still less at other times of the year.

In the principal bath hotels, such as the Court of Baden, the Stag, the Salmon, and the Sun, the table d'hôtes, as well as the wines, baths, coffee, etc. are charged the same prices. The table d'hôte is about a florin, or 1*s.* 8*d.* Less is paid for the table d'hôtes at the Baldreith and the Dragon. The price of the table d'hôte at an inferior house, the Rose, is only twenty-four kreutzers, about eightpence English, exclusive of wine. There is a restaurateur at the Assembly House.

There are no valets de place, properly so called, at Baden, but private servants may be hired. The servants at the inns will go on errands.

A person who wishes to be economical may live for three florins per day; or double that sum will

enable him to live in very good style, provided that he does not play.

The evening amusements at Baden are the theatre,—balls, which terminate at midnight,—and play, which is carried on to a great extent. There are few concerts, but musicians usually attend at the table d'hôtes.

The environs of Baden are extremely beautiful, and present numerous objects worthy the traveller's observation.

I. Through the Beuern gate.—1, the Promenadenhaus, as well as the garden attached to it. It is situated on the Oelbach, and comprises in addition to the residence of the proprietor, a billiard-room, a ball-room, and apartments for play. Balls are given here on Sundays and fête days, immediately after dinner. The garden is lighted up for evening balls. This building has been erected about half a century. Balls are given at this house twice a week, when refreshments of every kind may be procured. The theatre on the side of it is not large, but is well laid out. The English garden near this theatre has very pleasant walks, one of which leads to a detached hill of the Friesenberg, commanding a good view. In front of the Promenadenhaus there is a row of shops, which are occupied, during the bathing season, by persons who sell stuffs, prints, and haberdashery.

2, The Oak Walks, one of which passes from the south-east across a charming valley, on the left of

which is the pretty establishment of *gruner Winkel*; and on the right, the village of *Gunzenbach*.

3, The *Abbey of Lichtenthal*, a quarter of a league from *Gunzenbach*. On the right is the *Aumatt*; and to the left, on the banks of the *Oelbach*, the houses of *Unterbeuern*, and the hermitage of *St.-Wolfgang*. The abbey is occupied by Cistercian nuns, who are extremely strict. They keep a school. It was founded by the Margrave family, several of whom are buried in its chapel. On Sunday the service is accompanied by good music, which attracts many visitors from *Baden*, who afterwards dine at *Selach*, in the vicinity, or at the *Stag*.

4, From *Lichtenthal* to *Selach*, through *Oberbeuern*. This is a hunting seat, from which there are fine views. Opposite to *Selach* are the two *Stauffen*; at the foot of the little *Stauffen* is the road to *Forbach*, which is three leagues distant. This valley is very pretty, though little known. A league and a quarter from *Lichtenthal* is the castle of *Eberstein*, in the valley of the *Mürg*. The hill of *St.-Cecilia*, behind the *Abbey of Lichtenthal*, is watered by the *Oelbach*, and forms a pleasant walk.

5, The valley of *Beuern* or *Buren*, extending along each bank of the rivulet, half a league from the *Abbey*.

6, The *Gerold's-aue* is a solitary valley, three-quarters of a league from *Lichtenthal*. The grand

Butte or *Cascade* is three-quarters of a league further. The footpath to it crosses the *Brandhald*, but carriages and horses must go by *Geroldsau*. At a distance is seen the *Kruckenfels*. This cascade falls through an opening in the rock, and is 80 feet in height. The tourist may dine at *Geroldsau*.

7, The *Quettich* is a hill situated at the end of one of the Oak Walks, which commands fine views.

8, The *Park* or *Menagerie*, a quarter of a league beyond *Salzgraben*, a valley near the *Ochsen-scheuer*.

9, The *Green Angle*, at the end of the first Oak Walk. Return by the second Oak Walk or by the *Redig*.

10, The *Friesen*, a hill which commands fine prospects. It is situated to the north of *Baden*, to the left of the *Oelbach*, between the *Promenadenhaus* and the *Court of Baden*.

11, The *Fremersberg*, a league from *Baden*, which is a convent of Franciscans, situated on the declivity of a mountain. The road to it passes through the forest. From this convent may be seen an immense extent of country towards the south, in the middle of which the city of *Strasburg* is distinctly visible. A very pleasant footpath descends from the *Fremersberg* to the village of *Sinzheim*, one league and a half from *Baden*, where there is a good inn, the *Green Tree*.

12, *Umweg* and *Neuweiher*, more to the south, are famous vineyards.

13, The *Yberg*, a steep and lofty mountain two

leagues from Baden. The road passes through the Beytig, and the farms of *auf dem Seelig*, thence to the left over a mountain, where it is difficult to proceed without a guide. The family of Yberg has been a long time extinct; but there are still to be seen the ruins of its castle, as well as a tower in good preservation, to the top of which there is a flight of steps. From this place there is the most extensive and varied prospect in the environs of Baden. The town itself, and the mountains of the Black Forest, form the boundary of the horizon on the east and north-east, whilst on the south the eye perceives at a distance the mountains of Jura, and on the west and north-west, Mont Tonnerre, the mountain Melibocus, the towers of the mosque in the garden of Schwetzingen, and several other interesting objects. The best time to enjoy this delightful view, is very early in the morning, even before sunrise. The village of Neuweiher, situated at the foot of the mountain, is hid at the bottom of some hills planted with vines, which produce excellent wine. This excursion cannot be made without fatigue, as it is only practicable on foot, on horseback, or in a car drawn by oxen.

II. Through the Gernsbach gate.

14, The *Poplar Walk*, on the road to Gernsbach, behind the cemetery.

15, The *Hassenprung*,—the *Steinwäldchen*, are two hills situated beyond the Poplar Walk.

16, The *Devil's Pulpit*, whence there is a fine view. The Devil's Pulpit is only a short distance

from Eberstein, and a path leads from it to the Upper Stauffen.

17, The *Hæslich*—the *Falkenhald*. Proceed by the Poplar Walk to the *two Stauffen*, leaving the Old Castle on the left. Return by the *Falkenhald*, the *Falkensteig*, and *St.-Wolfgang*. This delightful excursion is only about a league.

18, *Mount Mercury*, also called the *Great Stauffenberg*, is the highest in this country, but does not command a fine view. On this eminence is an altar and a statue of Mercury. There are two routes to the summit, either by the Devil's Pulpit, or the *Hæslich*. Nothing can be more rugged than the latter.

19, The *Redig*, derives its name from the echo there. It is a hill situated to the south of the town ditch. The Grand Duchess has erected a villa here.

III. Through the Castle gate.

20, The *Turkenweg* is the name given to the path on the left of the Castle garden. It was made by the Turks, whom the margrave Louis had taken prisoner.

21, The Old Castle (*altes Schloss*). These are some of the most beautiful ruins in Germany. Their appearance is extremely wild, and they are covered with brambles. The prospect on every side is very grand. This castle is situated about three-quarters of a league from Baden, and the road to it is passable for carriages. The time of its first

construction is not certain, but it was probably in the 10th or 11th century. Behind the castle is a rock of considerable elevation, the appearance of which is very picturesque : it may be ascended by several steps cut in the rock ; and the view from it is very extensive.

22, *Ebersteinburg*. A very pleasant road through the wood leads to the village of Ebersteinburg. The castle, which was formerly the residence of the counts of Eberstein, descendants of the house of Zähringen, is placed like an eagle's nest on the top of a rock. It can only be reached with considerable trouble, and not without some danger. But he who ascends, will be amply recompensed by an inspection of the ruins, and the extraordinary prospect.

23, To the farm of *Krippenhof*, and the hill called *the Silbergrub*. On the way to them is an echo, which repeats on a still evening several syllables.

24, *The Pfalzenberg*, an eminence noted for its wines, which are the best in the Grand Duchy, but will not keep.

IV. Through the Osse gate.

25, The hamlet of *Scheuern*, and the *chapel of the Three Oaks*, built in memory of the plague in the 16th century.

26, The hamlet of *Balg*, picturesquely situated on a hill half a league from Scheuern.

27, *Nahscheuern* and *Oberscheuern*, situated on the Osse.

28, The *Little Castle*, a pretty villa which belonged to the Jesuits. It is situated on an eminence in the valley of the Osse.

29, The *Hunting House* (*Jagdhaus*), half a league from the Little Castle, and three quarters of a league from Baden, on a gentle rise at the entrance of the valley. It has the form of a cross of St.-Hubert: the environs are delightful; and the different views of it from the Rhine, both in the ascent and descent of that river, are beautiful. It is inhabited by a steward, who keeps an inn. Behind the house may be seen the summit of a mountain called Kälvel, from which there is a very extensive view, embracing the whole country between the Sundgau, and the mountain Feldberg, near Frankfort.

30, *Oss*, a village at the entrance of the valley, one league from Baden, and *Sinzheim* half a league from Oss, where there is a good inn, the Green Tree. Return by the direct road to Baden.

31, The *Favorite*, a villa and park $1\frac{1}{2}$ league from Baden, and 1 league from Rastadt, near the entrance of the valley of the Murg. This fairy palace was built in 1725 by the Margravine Sybilla Augusta. The apartments are furnished with great taste.

The Post-office at Baden is near the Sun Hotel. The post leaves for Rastadt every evening from May to October, at 6 o'clock. It takes letters and parcels, and carries two passengers. The fare is

24 kreutzers, about 8*d*. The office is open from 8 till 12, and from 3 till 5. The post returns at 8 o'clock in the morning. Carriages may be hired at the Poste-aux-chevaux, at the Beuern gate. The three nearest post stations, to Baden, are *Buhl* on the Offenburg and Bâle road; *Stollhofen* on the Strasburg road; and *Rastadt* on the Carlsruhe and Mannheim road.

The season commences in May, and terminates in October. It is at its height from the end of June till the 20th of August. The Promenadenhaus is the grand place of rendezvous in the morning from 11 to 1, and in the evening.

THE MURGTHAL

(VALLEY OF THE MURG).

Setting out from Baden, the traveller may take either the road of Lichtenthal, or the great road, which is very pleasant, and well kept, whilst the first road across the mountains requires a guide.

The distance from Lichtenthal to Gernsbach is two leagues; and between these two places may be seen a rock, of curious appearance, which bears the name of *Teufelskanzel* (Devil's Pulpit). The road, which is pleasant, passes through the forest to the height near Gernsbach, whence there is a view of part of the Murgthal.

The small town of *Gernsbach* is situated at the foot of this height, on the banks of the river, surrounded by a delightful country. It has a so-

ciety of boatmen, who carry on a large trade in wood.

The best inn is the Goat, (zum Bock). There is another outside the town, with baths.

The road, on quitting Gernsbach, immediately follows the left bank of the Murg. A quarter of a league distant is the *Chapel Klingel*, which bears a great resemblance to that of Tell, near lake Lucerne. Behind this chapel is a steep mountain, covered with a wood of fir-trees, where the château of *Neu-Eberstein* is situated. There are two ways across the wood to the château; a footpath, with seats; and a road for carriages. The environs of this château form the most beautiful part of the Murgthal; and it is impossible to find, in all Germany, a country-house whose charms equal those of Neu-Eberstein. The margrave Frederick caused the present château to be rebuilt, according to a plan by Weinbrenner, on the ruins of the ancient one, which had been neglected for several centuries. A beautiful garden, which surrounds it, produces a fine contrast to the wildness of the country. The view from the top of the Gothic tower of this château is magnificent: on the west is the beautiful valley of the Rhine; and on the north and east the high mountains of the Black Forest, which rise one above another, producing a wonderful effect: villages, half hid by intervening woods, attract the eye of the spectator, at whose feet runs a torrent, which is often covered with floating timber. The keeper of the château

is very well informed respecting the country, and can furnish the traveller with good and cheap accommodation. Behind this château is a mine of metal, that has been abandoned for a long time, but the entrance to which is picturesque. Strangers who visit the château generally write their names in a book kept there for the purpose.

A footpath descends from Eberstein to the village of *Oberzroth*, which is situated on the banks of the river, three-quarters of a league from Gernsbach. The great road, which is entirely constructed by art, passes over numerous masses of rock. A quarter of a league distant is a bridge over which the traveller passes the Murg, in order to reach the village of *Hilpertsau*. A shady footpath along the left bank leads from this place to Forbach; the great road passes along the right bank.

Half a league from Hilpertsau is the village of *Weissenbach*, the environs of which are picturesque. The chapel in the church-yard on the left bank, is surrounded by vines and fruit-trees.

Behind Weissenbach, on the left bank, is the small village of *Aue*, whence the road gradually ascends, and the country becomes more and more wild and dreary. The traveller in half an hour reaches the village of *Langenbrand*, the houses of which are built against the mountain: and half a league farther arrives at the village of *Gausbach*. The traveller then hears at his feet the noise of a

torrent, which rushes into a deep precipice, and escapes the view, losing itself amidst rocks of granite.

Forbach is only a quarter of a league from Gausbach. It is situated on the left bank, and communicates with the right by a bridge. It has about 800 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in making fire-arms. In front of the village is a reservoir of water, and an establishment where willow twigs are twisted, which are used in making rafts. There are several good inns, the best of which is the Crown.

Those who intend to confine their journey to the village of Forbach, will not regret the road by which they must go from thence to the meadow of Herrenwiese, whence they may return to Baden, through the valley of Buhl (Bühlerthal).

Herrenwiese is situated two leagues from Forbach, in a valley, the inhabitants of which know only two seasons, summer and winter. Those who are fond of botany may gather many scarce plants, which grow on the tops of the mountains. Travellers will find at the forest-keeper's house a good table and excellent lodging. Three-quarters of a league distant, on the western declivity of the mountain Herrenwiesenberg, is the lake *Nonnensee* or *Mummelsee*, shaded by a thick wood. It is strewed with lilies, and its banks are covered with turf and flowers.

The shortest road from the meadow of Herrenwiese to Baden, passes across the wood through the valley of Beurener, or rather Bürenthal, by the

side of the convent of Lichtenthal. It is three leagues in length, and it is the same distance to the market-town of Buhl. The *valley of Bühlerthal* commences a league from the meadow of Herrenwiese, near the rock Blättich, and extends as far as the *Altschweier*, or *Altweiler*, which is a league and a half distant, and contains 2,200 inhabitants. This valley produces a large quantity of wine and fruit, and abounds with wild and imposing scenery. It changes its name, at a place where the foundry is situated, for that of Altschweier.

The last houses on the road almost touch the market-town of *Buhl*, which is one of the most pleasant in the grand-duchy. The market, held every week, is well attended. This place formerly belonged to the lords of Windeck. A quarter of a league from Buhl is *Kappel-under-Windeck*, from the church of which there is a fine view. Nearly a league further is the *castle of Windeck*, the chief seat of a very ancient family. Hence a footpath leads to the *valley of Neusatz*, abounding with the wild cherries, from which the celebrated kirschwasser is made. In the vicinity is the *Houb*, or *Hoba*, one of the prettiest valleys of the Black Forest. There is a mineral spring here. The Houb is only a quarter of a league from the high road between Frankfort and Bâle. On the south-east of Buhl are the remains of the famous lines of *Stollhofen*, which served as a line of defence against the French during the reign of Louis XIV.

A league from Buhl is *Steinbach*. Many persons

pretend that this small town was the natal place of Erwin of Steinbach, who built the cathedral of Strasburg. The country produces a large quantity of wine, and in the environs are the coal mines of *Unweg*. The great road from Steinbach to Baden passes near Sinzheim; another road, which is only two leagues, and consequently shorter than the first, but only passable for horse and foot passengers, is much more pleasant, and passes over the mountain through the village of Gallenbach, and by the side of the convent of Fremersberg. Above Gallenbach is a mountain of conical form, on which are the ruins of the château of Yberg.

We return, however, to the Murgthal. The valley becomes more wild and dreary beyond Forbach. Two leagues and a half from this village, the *torrent of Raumünzach*, after falling over a succession of rocks, precipitates itself into the Murg. As the traveller advances, he will perceive that the mountains on each side are more lofty. About a league from this place, towards the mountains, is a reservoir made to retain the waters of the torrent of Raumünzach. The mass of water stopped here contains 1,500,000 cubic feet; and by means of this work, enormous masses of wood (which come from the interior of the mountains, where there is not even a footpath) are conveyed on this small river as far as the Murg. The appearance of such an immense body of water, when let out, is astonishing and even terrifying.

About a league distant is the glasshouse of

Schwarzenberg. Several rivulets, falling from the top of the rocks, precipitate themselves into the Murg: one of them, the Frohndbrunnen, marks the frontiers between the country of Baden and that of Wurtemberg. On one side of the glass-house is a reservoir of water; and there are several others on the Murg, which serve to keep the water above the rocks in the bed of the river.

The building and furnaces are the only parts remaining of the glasshouse of Schwarzenberg. Behind this building the *torrent of Schonmunzach* falls with a great noise into the Murg. The right bank of it is very steep; and during the revolutionary war the Austrians established a bridge there, which was defended by several fortified works. The traveller then quits the Murg, passes over a height, and in half an hour reaches the hamlet of *Schwarzenberg*, which is situated on the right bank, and consists of a few isolated farms. The houses begin to have the appearance of those of the Black Forest; and the simplicity and good nature of their occupants resemble that of the inhabitants of the high mountains.

The traveller now crosses a part of the Murgthal, which is more wild and dreary than any he has seen. Enormous masses of granite rock heaped up in various directions render the road extremely difficult. In the vicinity are the ruins of *Konigswart*, an old hunting seat, built in 1209, by count Raoul de Tubingen.

Huzzenbach is a quarter of a league from Schwar-
8.

zenberg. The mountains gradually rise, vegetation diminishes, and nothing is seen around but frightful precipices and barren rocks, surmounted by firs.

In the environs of Huzzenbach, which are more pleasant, there are about twenty isolated farms situated on fertile hills. There is likewise an establishment, where a kind of rope is made by twisting young beech twigs. The traveller reaches the left bank of the Murg by a bridge. The valley becomes narrower at Schöngründen, where may be seen several farms and other habitations surrounded by meadows.

Half a league distant, on the left bank of the Murg, is the village of *Röth*, which the traveller reaches by a bridge. The road passes along the steep slope of a mountain of granite. The village of *Röth* is composed of seventeen farms. The inhabitants trade in pitch and resin. The mountain of *Röth* is much larger than any in its environs, and in fine weather commands an extensive prospect.

On quitting this place the traveller crosses several meadows, and in a quarter of an hour reaches the village of *Hesselbach*, consisting of seven farms, each composed of a certain number of acres of wood, arable land, and meadows.

A quarter of a league from *Hesselbach* is the ancient convent of *Reichenbach*. It was built in 1083, by the abbé William of Hirschau; the knight Benno of Siegburg and Haigerloch bequeathed all his wealth to it. At its commencement, there were but three monks and five lay-brethren, who

had been sent from Hirschau, and who have by degrees cultivated the surrounding land. The duke of Wurtemberg took possession of it at the time of the Reformation. It is now a considerable place, where the traveller may find a good inn.

Three-quarters of a league distant is the village of *Baiersbronn*, where the rivers Weissmurg and Rothmurg fall into the Forbach, which then takes the name of Murg. A wooden bridge forms the communication between the two banks.

About a league and a quarter from Baiersbronn is *Freudenstadt*. This small town is situated on a height, formed by rocks, at the foot of the mountain of Kniebis. Its erection was commenced in 1599: it was first inhabited by miners, but it soon became the rendezvous for a great number of Protestant refugees, and in ten years contained 2,000 inhabitants. The church is worthy of observation.

The valley of *Christophstal*, very near Freudenstadt, deserves attention, on account of the mines it contains. This valley is situated between Freudenstadt and the Kniebis, and is watered by the Forbach. On the surrounding mountains are three lakes; $\frac{1}{2}$ *Lake Elpensee* (White Lake, or lake of Swans), *the Wild Lake*, and *the Mummelsee*: the latter must not be confounded with the *Mummelsee* or *Nonnensee* in the Herrenwiese.

That part of the valley of the Murg which belongs to Baden contains about 14,000 inhabitants. There are also 9,000 horses, oxen, sheep, goats, and pigs. Throughout the course of the Murg, a distance of

fourteen leagues, there are eighty-one wheels for turning mills, and factories of various kinds.

An excursion is frequently made from Baden to *Wildbad*, although it is seven leagues distant, and the road is bad. This is a retired bathing place on the banks of the Enz.

THE BLACK FOREST.

The mountains which bear the name of the Black Forest, extend from the northern frontiers of Switzerland as far as the Enz, near Pforzheim, whence the chain proceeds to the north under another denomination. It rises gradually in the form of an amphitheatre, from the Rhine to the Necker. The three principal mountains, and to which the others appear tributary, are the *Feldberg*, to the south of the Hællenpass; the *Rohrathsberg*, between the Hælle and the Kinzig; and the *Kniebis*, to the north of the Kinzig. The mountains are covered with firs, from the dark and gloomy appearance of which the country has received the name of the Black Forest. It abounds with minerals, and mines of iron, copper, lead, cobalt, and silver. There are few villages; and the isolated houses are generally built of wood, and thatched with straw or shingle. The inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of clocks, spoons, boxes, cooperage, straw hats; and some of these articles are exported even to America.

The mountains are interspersed with numerous valleys; some of which are fertile and cultivated, and others wild and romantic. The traveller can pursue no direct road; but if he wish to view the

scenery to advantage, he must turn to the right or to the left, to the east or to the west, according to circumstances. We shall notice the principal places worth visiting.

1, *Herrnalb—Frauenalb*. The first of these abbeys is four leagues from Baden, and two from Gernsbach, in the valley of the little river Alb. It was founded by the counts of Eberstein, some of whose tombs are still visible. *Frauenalb*, formerly a nunnery, is half a league distant.

2, The *Kniebis* and *Abbey of Allerheiligen*. If the tourist, on leaving the valley of the Murg, wish to visit at least a portion of the Black Forest, the Renchthal, the Schappach, etc., he must go to the Kniebis, through Freudenstadt. The site of the convent is occupied by a barrier, and half a league further are some scattered houses. The Kniebis is not only remarkable for its military position, but for the fine view which it commands of all the three chains of mountains.

From *Fort Alexander*, which occupies the summit of the Kniebis, the tourist may go on the left to *Griesbach*, *Petersthal*, etc.; or on the right to *Oppenau*, from which the *Abbey of Allerheiligen* is two leagues distant. This abbey was founded in 1196. Only the ruins are now visible. A gymnasium was established here in the 18th century. It is remarkable that the Gypsies have for ages maintained a colony in the vicinity of this abbey.

3, *Waters of Petersthal, Griesbach, Antogast, and Rippoltsau*. *Petersthal* is two leagues from Oppenau, and is approached by a good road. It

is a small village, situated at the foot of the Kniebis, at the confluence of the Freyersbach and the Rench, on the borders of which is the spring. This bathing place is much frequented in the summer months, particularly by the inhabitants of Strasburg and its vicinity.

Griesbach is three-quarters of a league from Petersthal. The waters resemble those of Pyrmont and Schwalbach. The bath house has been rebuilt in a commodious style.

At 1,289 feet above Griesbach, and 2,400 feet above the level of the Rhine, the tourist may descend to the *Wolfsthal*, and in three quarters of a league arrive at Rippolstau.

The *Griesbach*, a rivulet which falls into the Rench, forms a pleasant promenade towards the east. Proceeding to the right of the waterfall which it makes in its course amidst the rocks, we arrive, in a league, at *Fort Alexander*, on the top of the Kniebis.

Antogast is a league from Griesbach, at the foot of the Kniebis. It is of greater antiquity than Petersthal and Griesbach.

Rippoltsau is situated in the valley of the Step-pach, which meanders for four leagues amidst the mountains. An abbey was established here as far back as the 12th century, but it was deprived of many of its possessions at the Reformation, and has been since suppressed. The spring is a quarter of a league above the abbey. It is employed for drink-

ing and bathing. The bath house is commodious, and there is a good inn.

4, If the tourist wish to extend his journey, he may go from Rippoltsau to *Schiltach*, a small town with 1,300 inhabitants, situated on the Kinzig and the Schiltach; and thence to the convent of *Alpirspach*, which was founded in 1095, and suppressed at the Reformation.

5, The *valley of Kinzig* is one of the largest and most varied in the Black Forest; or rather a combination of numerous small valleys, each bearing a distinct name. From Schiltach the tourist proceeds to *Volpach*, a small town with 1,300 inhabitants, situate on the Volpach and the Kinzig. It is the chief place of a district, and the centre of the mines of St.-Wenzel, Frederick Christian, and eight others, almost all of which are situated near *Hausach*. The *valley of Wolfach*, though surrounded by steep hills, is fertile. The town has good fairs, and trades in wood.

Between Wolfach and Schappach are the remains of the castle of *Falkenstein*, where Conrad II, duke of Germany, took refuge with his friend Werner of Kyburg, in 1030.

6, The *Mines* will interest the traveller and the naturalist. There are in all twelve, which are more or less worked. The principal five are St. Bernard, at Hauserbach, producing silver and lead; the Gute-gottes, near Wittichem, cobalt; the Sophia, silver and cobalt; the Frederick Christian, at Schappach, silver, lead, and copper; and St.-Wenzel, at Wol-

fach, silver. The mines are situated near the two small towns, *Haslach* and *Hausach*, both of which are on the Kinzig.

7, The *road to Tryberg* follows one of the prettiest valleys of the Black Forest for about two leagues, passing along the rivulet of Gutach, to the village of the same name, and thence to the town of *Hornberg*, a post station and toll-house of Baden. The castle is on a rock, overlooking the town.

From Hornberg the tourist proceeds to *Tryberg*, a small insignificant town, surrounded by beautiful scenery. It has considerable trade, and has, since the 17th century, been a noted place of pilgrimage.

Schoenewald is a town subject to Tryberg. In this country the Danube has its source, and here also several smaller streams rise. This district is the most manufacturing in the Black Forest. The women are employed in straw work, and the men in making clocks and tin spoons. The first clocks were made here.

Not far from Tryberg and Schoenewald is the town of *St.-George*, formerly occupied by Benedictines, to whom the Black Forest is indebted for its civilization.

8, *Villigen* is a town of the Grand-Duchy of Baden, with nearly 2,500 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the Brigach. The principal building is the church, formerly the cathedral.

9, *From Villigen to Friburg*. The traveller who does not intend to follow the Black Forest as far as the forest towns, or to Schafhausen, will take

the road from Villigen to Friburg, a distance of ten leagues. The chief places on the road are *St.-Moergen*, or *Mariazell*, and the *Abbey of St.-Peter*.

10, *Continuation of the route through the Black Forest.* From Villigen the road proceeds through *Bertoldshar*, to the post station of *Donaueschingen*, passing the village of *Marbach*, *Kirchdorf*, *Klengen*, and *Wolterdingen*, the oldest place in the Black Forest. *Donaueschingen* has about 1,800 inhabitants. In the court of the castle is the smallest of the three sources of the Danube, which at a short distance receives the Breg and the Brigach. The Breg rises between Tryberg and Hornberg. This town has a library, a gymnasium, a theatre, and promenades.

The road then proceeds to *Schafhausen*, through *Ufingen*, a small town on the left of the Brezach, with a castle.

We shall terminate this excursion with a few general observations.

The Black Forest (Markwald, *sylva martiana*) is one of the largest chains of mountains in Germany. It extends over a space of fifty leagues, within the boundaries already mentioned. The highest part is the *Todtnau*, near *St. Mærgen*, or *Mariazell*. The *Feldberg* is 4,610 feet above the level of the sea; the *Belchen*, 4,355; and the *Kandel*, 3,903. These eminences are almost always covered with snow. On many of the hills are extensive plains, from which rivers and torrents descend to the Rhine.

The base of the mountains is of granite, and the upper part of sandstone. The ground near them is alluvial, and abounds with shells. Gneis is common at the foot of the hills, particularly towards the east, and mixes with the sand. The principal metals found are iron and silver.

This country holds a distinguished rank in Teutonic history. It was the cradle of the formidable league which annihilated the power of the Romans. The first apostles of the faith built cells beneath the oaks and firs of these forests. St.-Fridolin was at Seckingen, St.-Offo at Schuttern, St.-Landolin at Ettenheimmunster, etc. The powerful dukes who obtained possession of this country, fought with success against the despotism of the Carlovingsians; and the Black Forest still preserves, more than any other part of Germany, the Teutonic language and manners.

Over these mountains is spread a population of 16,000 souls, who subsist by their manufactures and the rearing of cattle. There are few towns and villages, but innumerable farms and isolated huts, built entirely of wood. The inside of these huts is wainscoted and painted black, as well as the ceiling, which produces a gloomy impression. To many of these houses are attached small chapels, and many of the peasants have corn and saw-mills.

II. FROM RASTADT TO MANNHEIM.

THE voyage from Rastadt to Mannheim may be performed in one of the rafts which descend with the Murg into the Rhine.

There are two roads to Carlsruhe. The first passes through the villages of *Bietigheim* and *Durmshheim*. Part of it is along the old mound of the Rhine, the base of which, now cultivated and wooded, was formerly the bed of the river. *Bickesheim*, at the end of the village of *Durmshheim*, was formerly a place of pilgrimage.

The second route, which is the post road, passes through *Ettlingen*, four leagues from Rastadt. This town is situated at the opening of the valley of the Alb. It contains 2,800 inhabitants. The Romans had a settlement at this place on the little river Alb, whence the country derived the name of *Albgau*, by which it was formerly known. Two ancient monuments are still to be seen here; a stone dedicated to Neptune in the wall of the bridge, and the remains of a Roman bath discovered between *Ettlingen* and *Wolfartsweier* in 1802. In the mountains above the Alb are traces of a Roman way. *Ettlingen* is the natal place of Francis Irenicus (*Friedlieb*), and of Gaspard Hedio. There are two paper mills on the Alb. *Ettlingen* has an Agricultural Society.

CARLSRUHE

Is two leagues from *Ettlingen*. It is now the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Carlsruhe is

situated one league and a half from the Rhine, in the Forest of Hartwald, which covers part of the town on the north and west. In 1715 was laid the first foundation of a hunting seat, around which the present town has gradually risen: it now contains 53 streets, 1,165 houses, and 17,000 inhabitants.

The principal objects worthy of notice are:—
1, the Castle; from the tower of which, called Bleythurm, there is an extensive view. In this castle is the Library of the court, a Cabinet of Natural History, and a few fine pictures; 2, the New Church of the Catholics, built by Weinbrenner in the antique style; 3, the Lutheran Church; 4, a Gallery of Pictures; which contains, besides paintings, a collection of engravings, drawings, statues, and casts, the whole of which is under the direction of M. Becker; 5, the Museum, where balls and concerts are given during the winter. Strangers can obtain admittance by an introduction from one of the members. Since 1821, the members of the Museum have formed a Society of Arts, under the patronage of the margrave Leopold; 6, the Architectural School, under the direction of M. Weinbrenner, an architect of distinguished talent; 7, the Veterinary School, directed by Dr Teuffel, equally celebrated as a physician and an author; 8, the Lyceum; 9, the Botanic Garden, containing six thousand kinds of plants, under the direction of the counsellor of the court, Gmelin; 10, the Garden of the Court and the Pheasant Walk; 11, the Gar-

den of the Dowager Margravine, which is laid out in the English style, and has a Gothic chapel, containing several pictures, and the monument that the Margravine erected to the memory of her husband, who died near Arboga in Sweden. From the tower of this chapel there is a fine view; 12, the House of the Margraves of Hochberg, with a very tasteful garden. In this house is a hall, decorated with landscapes, painted by Kuns; 13, the Philosophical Cabinet, in the Lyceum, which is under the superintendence of M. Woucherer; 14, the Theatre, constructed by Weinbrenner, in the style of the ancient Roman theatres. The usual days of representation are Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday; 15, the Establishment for polishing and cutting agates, marble, crystals, and jewels; 16, the Forest's School; 17, the Hospital; 18, the Jewish Synagogue; 19, the Garden and summer residence of the Margravine Frederick; 20, the New Town House built by Weinbrenner; 21, the Engineer's Office; 22, the New Cadet's Hotel, at the Linkenheim Gate. There are several other buildings which merit the traveller's attention; such as the Arsenal, the Gate of Ettlingen, etc.

In the village of *Beyertheim*, rather more than a quarter of a league from Carlsruhe, on the side of the mountains, there are some baths on the *Alb*, which have been established several years. At the inn, near this establishment, there is a *table d'hôte* every Sunday, and a ball every Wednesday, during the season.

Carlsruhe has four libraries, four printing offices for letter-press, and three for lithography, besides a copper-plate printing office.

Inns.—The Bear; the Court of Darmstadt; the Hereditary Prince (where post-horses may be hired); the Roman Emperor; the Golden Cross (where the diligence puts up); and the Court of Zähringen.

1. From CARLSRUHE to HEIDELBERG.

An avenue of poplars leads from Carlsruhe to Durlach, which is a league distant. The *Abbey of Gottes-Aue*, at one side of the road, was dissolved at the Reformation, and has been appropriated to the Artillery.

DURLACH was formerly the capital of Baden Durlach, and for a long time the residence of the Margraves of that line. The castle is old and considerable, but the garden contains several Roman antiquities. Amongst them are five military stones erected during the reigns of the Emperors Caracalla, Heliogabalus, and Alexander Severus; an altar of Hercules; another altar the bas-reliefs of which are effaced; a sepulchral stone, and several others the sculptures on which are destroyed. The Thurmberg near the town is generally supposed to have been a Roman watch-tower. The top commands a good view. On this height also are the ruins of a castle which belonged in the 11th century to the Counts of Henneberg.

Inns.—The Carlsburg; the Flower.

The distance from Durlach to Bruchsal is four

leagues. The road passes through the village of *Weingarten*, at which are the ruins of an old castle which formerly belonged to the Schmalenstein family. At a short distance is the *Stahlbuhl*, on which justice was administered in the Middle Ages.

BRUCHSAL, formerly the residence of the Prince Bishop of Spire, is a small town on the Sale, or Salza. The most remarkable objects are:—1, the Castle, whence there is a fine view of the plain through which the Rhine flows; 2, St.-Peter's Church, with the tombs of the last bishops; 3, the Hospital, which is employed for surgical instruction; 4, the Wasserburg, or Reservoir; 5, the Salt-works, erected in 1748.

Inns.—The Court of Baden (the Post-house); the Stag; the Rose; the Knight; the Court of Zähringen.

Langenbruck, two leagues from Bruchsal, has a bath which is much frequented. Inn, the Sun.

In the low ground towards the Rhine, between this village and *Mingolsheim*, is the villa of *Kisslau*, used as a state prison.

Wiesloch, the next post station, is two leagues and a half distant. It has a mineral spring. To the east, near the village of Old Wiesloch, are traces of a Roman way. Inn, the Three Kings.

The three leagues from Wiesloch to Heidelberg begin to exhibit the beauties of the Bergstrasse. The road passes through Nussloch, Lehmen, and *Rohrbach*, a village with a pretty seat belonging to the Dowager Margravine.

HEIDELBERG will be described hereafter.

2. From CARLSRUHE to MANNHEIM.

Between *Knielingen*, one league from Carlsruhe, and *Linkenheim*, two leagues below, are establishments where gold is extracted from the sand thrown up on the banks of the river. The process is simple, but the labour hard, and the annual produce is inconsiderable.

One league before the traveller reaches the post station of Graben, he passes the pretty village of *Schrek*, which carries on a considerable trade.

Graben is a market town, with several inns. The old castle which formerly stood there, was destroyed by the French in 1689.

The next post station is that of *Waghausel*, at which is a chateau, with a park. It formerly belonged to the Bishop of Spire, but now forms part of the possessions of the Grand-Duke of Baden. It has a church, a convent of Capuchins, a post-house, and an inn.

Before the traveller reaches Waghausel, he may perceive, on the left bank of the Rhine, the ancient imperial city of Spire. The traveller will not regret a deviation from his route in order to visit this distinguished city. Near the village of Rheinhausen is a ferry, and at *Germersheim* is a bridge of boats.

SPIRE

Is situated on the Speierbach, and contains about 6,400 inhabitants. It is the chief place, and the seat of government of the circle of Rhenish Bavaria. It is also the seat of a Protestant consistory, a bishop,

a chapter, a lyceum, and a gymnasium. It was formerly an imperial town, and is one of the most ancient on the Rhine. Tacitus mentions it, in the 3d century, as one of the strongest and most important places on the banks of this river. It was often destroyed by the Germans during the dominion of the Romans, and was rebuilt by Constantine and Julian. The Romans had possession of it from the 57th year before the Christian era till the 4th century, when it was exposed to the incursions of the Huns and Vandals, on whom the Franks imposed laws. Dagobert founded the monastery of St.-Germain, on the site of the temple of Mercury. The kings of this race, as well as the Carlovingians, the Saxon and Franconian monarchs, had their palaces here. It was here that the first tournament was held, in the reign of Otho I. Conrad the Salic made it his residence, and to him is attributed the erection of the church of St. John, and of the cathedral, which he appointed the burial place of himself and his successors. His son Henry III continued the building; and after his death in 1056, Henry IV, his son, finished, in 1097, this noble specimen of architecture. The vault beneath the choir contains the remains of nine emperors, namely: Conrad II, Henry III, IV, V, Conrad III, Philip of Suabia, Rodolph of Hapsburg, Adolphus of Nassau, and Albert of Austria. In 1688, the troops of Louis XIV burnt a considerable portion of the cathedral, and destroyed many of the tombs of the kings in their search for treasure. The last prince bishop repaired the build-

ing, but it was again devastated during the Revolution. It has since been restored, and is now used for public worship. It contains the monument erected by the Duke of Nassau in honour of his ancestor, Adolphus of Nassau; and several pictures, among which are the Ascension, St.-John in the Desert, and a copy of the Madonna del Sisto, by M. Schlesinger. From the gallery, above the choir of the church, there is a beautiful prospect, particularly on the side of the mountains near Heidelberg.

Spire contains many antiquities. The most remarkable are the Alta Porta, an old and lofty tower; the Heidenturmchen, or pagan's tower; the Ritscher, where the diets of the empire were held; and the Mint. Several antiquities were found in 1821, when the foundations of the barracks and the college were being laid. Near the town, on the Speierbach, are remains of a Templar's house, which was taken down in 1823.

Inns.—The Angel; the Post-house; the Eagle; the Court of Bavaria.

Half a league east of Spire is a much frequented garden, called the *Freischutz*; where plays are sometimes performed in the open air. There are seats for 1,000 spectators.

Three leagues from Waghausel is *Schwetzingen*. The garden is the most remarkable object. It occupies a space of 186 acres; and although situated in the midst of a sandy plain, vegetation flourishes to a considerable extent. It is particularly distinguished by fine groups of trees. The most attractive

parts of the garden are the walks of linden trees, and the groups of trees in the English garden; the beautiful prospect from the great basin, across an opening made in the wood near Katsch, whence the mountains of Vosges may be seen in the distance; the temple of Apollo; the temple of Minerva; the bathing-house; the environs of the temple of Mercury; the great fountain, where there are four vases of Carrara marble; and the mosque, with its towers. The traveller should ascend one of these towers, though the staircase is narrow and dark, in order to enjoy the prospect which it commands. Besides the above, the following objects are remarkable: the landscape, painted in fresco, on a wall near the Birds' Basin; the Botanical Garden, where there are more than twenty-four thousand kinds of trees and shrubs, most of them exotic, and some of which may be bought at the price mentioned in the printed catalogue; and the nursery of fruit-trees. The southern part of the garden contains some Roman tombs.

Inns.—The Palatine Court; the Golden Ox; the Prince Charles; and the Post-house.

MANNHEIM

Is situated three leagues from Schwetzingen. In ancient times, a village of the same name stood where the present city does. The first foundations of the town were laid in 1606, by the Elector Frederick IV, who likewise built on the side of it the castle of Friedrichsburg: but both were burnt during the thirty years' war.

Mannheim, however, soon rose from its ruins, but was again reduced to ashes by the French in 1689. The city, in its present state, was then built, and its regular form ranks it amongst the most beautiful cities of Germany. It contains 1,630 houses, and 18,300 inhabitants, who are of various sects of religion. The Walloon or French reformed communion was united in 1821 to the reformed German communion. The fortifications have been turned into gardens and promenades since 1806.

The most remarkable objects in Mannheim are :—
1, the Castle, the residence of the Dowager Grand Duchess. The left wing of this building, containing the opera, suffered much from the bombardment of the Austrians in 1795. In this castle, also, is a gallery of pictures, containing several excellent pieces, particularly of the Flemish school; a collection of engravings, with a considerable number of plates, of the school of Rubens; a hall of antiquities, where there are some fine casts from the best ancient models; a cabinet of natural history, and a considerable library. The court painter, Staasen, superintends every thing connected with the fine arts;
2, the ancient Convent of the Jesuits, with a church, near the castle. In the buildings of the convent is the lyceum. The library belonged to the late M. Desbillon, and contains a great number of old editions of classical authors, and other typographical curiosities;
3, the Theatre, with a tavern and ball-room. The days of representation are, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday;
4, the Observa-

tory, built in 1772, by Charles Theodore; but the arrangement and situation of which are by no means proper for astronomical observations. It has a collection of excellent instruments, and commands, on every side, fine prospects: 5, the Arsenal. The foundry has been removed to Carlsruhe. Amongst the public buildings may likewise be noticed, the Merchants' Hotel, the two Catholic churches, and the Reformed church.

The principal public *places* are: the Parade, with a fountain by Cripello; and the Market-place, with a group, by Brandt, emblematical of the situation of Mannheim between the Rhine and the Neckar.

The chief collections of pictures belong to M. Richard, at the Castle, and to M. Abegg. Amongst the artists resident at Mannheim are, M. Pozzi, the sculptor; Hekel, the painter; and Ganie, the flower painter. Messrs. Artaria and Fontaine's establishment for the sale of prints, is one of the largest in Germany.

The Harmony, at the Café d'Achenbach, is a society formed of the Museum and of the Casino. It has a library. Strangers who have been introduced by one of the members, may receive an entrance ticket for a month.

The promenades are: 1, the Mühlau, which is a pleasure house, situated on an island, a quarter of a league from the town, in a grove. It has good accommodation, and a ball is given every Wednesday during the summer; 2, the Garden, or New

Plantations, between the Castle and the Rhine;
 3, the Road which passes over the bridge of the Neckar, and crosses the gardens in the environs;
 4, the Lindenhof, between the high road to Schwetzingen and the garden.

Inns.—The Palatine Court; the Golden Sheep; the Silver Anchor; the Three Kings; the King of Prussia; the Black Bear, and the Vineyard (Weinberg).

From Mannheim there are diligences twice a day to Heidelberg. The fare is about 1s. 3d. There are also diligences to Worms, Mayence, Carlsruhe, Frankfort, etc.; and Coches d'Eau down the Rhine.

III. THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE RHINE.

RHENISH BAVARIA, RHENISH HESSE, AND A PART OF
 RHENISH PRUSSIA.

This is an excursion abounding with charming scenery, and interesting memorials of former days.

1. From MANNHEIM to SPIRE, 4 leagues.

A bridge of boats, constructed in 1815, crosses the river to the Rheinschanze, or Rhine Fort, the greater part of which was destroyed by the inundations a few years back. Thence the road passes through *Mundenheim* to SPIRE, which has been already noticed.

2. From SPIRE to GERMERSHEIM, 3½ leagues.

Germersheim is a town containing about 1,670

inhabitants, occupying the site of a Roman fort called the *Vicus Julius*. It was founded by Rodolph of Hapsburg, in 1276, and here he died in 1291. There are still seen vestiges of a castle built by the elector Frederick II. The inhabitants are occupied in agriculture, fishing, and the construction of boats. This town is on the high road of Alsace and Switzerland.

Inns.—The Elephant, and Post-house.

3. From GERMERSHEIM to LANDAU, 4 leagues.

This is one of the most attractive routes on the borders of the Rhine. It passes successively through *Bellheim*, *Knittelsheim*, *Ottersheim*, *Offenbach*, *Merlenheim*, *Queichheim*, to Landau.

LANDAU is a post station, twenty-four leagues from Strasburg, twenty from Mayence, ten from Mannheim. The territory belonging to Landau extends over 3,700 acres, of which the town and fortifications occupy 634. It is situated between two hills, at a little distance from the mountains of the Vosges, and is watered by the river Queich. The foundation of Landau is attributed to Rodolph of Hapsburg; and mention is made of it as a town as far back as 1274. The fortifications were begun by Vauban, in 1680; at which time he constructed a canal from the Queich to *Albersweiler*, two leagues above the town, for the purpose of conveying timber and other materials. The town was almost reduced to ashes in 1686; but was rebuilt on

an improved plan. It contains 650 houses, and about 5,600 inhabitants. It has good markets for corn and provisions.

Amongst the public buildings are: 1, the Great Church, from the tower of which there is a good view; 2, the Church and former Convent of the Augustines; 3, the Town-house; 4, the Court of Justice; 5, the four Barracks, one of which is for cavalry; and a civil and military hospital. There are also two vinegar manufactories.

Inns.—The Golden Sheep, and the Plough. There are constant opportunities of travelling to Strasburg. About fourteen or sixteen francs is a fair price.

The tourist should not omit to visit *Bergzabern*, and ascend the mountain, on the top of which are the ruins of the *castle of Eshbach*, commanding a fine view.

EXCURSION to ANNWEILER.

The valley of Annweiler is two leagues from Landau. It is watered by the Queich. The little town has 220 inhabitants, including those of the village of *Sarnstall*. It was raised to the rank of a town in 1219. The old *castle of Trifels* is, according to tradition, the place where Richard-Cœur-de-Lion was for a long time confined, previous to being conveyed to Thierstein, on the Danube. In the vicinity are the remains of numerous other castles.

4. From LANDAU to NEUSTADT on the HAARDT.

4 leagues.

Neustadt, the chief place of the canton and a post station, is five leagues from Spire, and six from Kaiserslautern. It is delightfully situated at the foot of mount Haardt, and is watered by an arm of the Speyerbach. The town itself is ancient, and its streets narrow.

The most remarkable objects are :—1, the principal Church. It was built in the 10th century, and enlarged by the emperor Robert, who made it a collegiate church. The steeples and the roof were finished during the government of Casimir. It had a clock that weighed 99 cwt., which was taken away at the commencement of the revolutionary wars. In the vestibules (called Paradis) are some paintings in fresco, well worthy of observation. The church contains the tombs of Randolph II, who died October 4, 1353; of Robert I, who died February 15, 1390; and Robert III, who died at Oppenheim, in 1490; 2, the building called Casimirian; it was formerly a convent of nuns, called Weisse Klaufs (White Cloisters), but was changed by Casimir into a school. The gymnasium, which still exists, is one of the best of the country; 3, the Manufactory of M. Schuster, where chemical compositions are prepared.

The most beautiful spots in the environs of the town, which command fine views, are:—1, the Schiefhaus, in the suburb called Egypt; 2, the old

Castle of *Waldmannsburg*; 3, the Quarries in the mountain of *Wintersberg*, where may be seen the tomb of the Prussian general Pfau, who was killed in 1794, after having bravely defended the redoubt of Schänzel, near Landau; 4, the Chateau of M. Schuster, with a garden, near Haardt, a village of picturesque appearance on a small height. It commands an extensive view of the adjacent country, and the prospect of the environs of Heidelberg from it is delightful; 5, the Burgstein; 6, the Castle of Hambach; 7, the Calmuc, which is the highest point of the mountains of Haardt, where the French erected a telegraph, to correspond with Mayence and Landau.

In the environs of Neustadt are several old castles, which have fallen into ruin: the most interesting are:—1, the Castle of Wolfsberg, which was pillaged during the thirty years' war. A subterranean way across the valley, on this side the rivulet of Speyerbach, leads from this place to the mountain of Königsberg, which is situated opposite, and on which are the remains of some Roman buildings; 2, the Castle on the Haardt, the ancient summer residence of the Palatine counts. In the chapel, which is fallen into ruins, there are some paintings in fresco. Frederick, surnamed the Victorious, was born in this castle. In 1696, the English gained possession of it and burnt it, after driving out the French. There is still a subterranean way from Neustadt to this castle, by the mountain of Ziegelberg. In the place called *Auf der Boll*, are

the remains of an ancient Roman road which passed through the forests of Hambach and Neustadt.

Inns.—The Lion, and the Post-house.

There is an opportunity every week of proceeding to Strasburg, Mayence, etc. by the diligence, which passes through this place. Another covered carriage goes every week to Mannheim: the fare is a florin each person.

5. From NEUSTADT to DURKHEIM—3 leagues.

The country which the traveller is now about to traverse is, without exception, the finest part of the Palatinate.

The first place the traveller reaches is *Musbach*, where he sees on his left the village of *Haardt*, which is situated behind a small mountain, and has a very picturesque appearance. A succession of villages, situated at the foot of the mountains of Haardt, extend, with scarcely any interruption, as far as Dürkheim. The principal are the following:—

Deidesheim, with the ruins of an ancient and strong chateau. *Inn*: the Swan.—*Forst*, which produces exquisite wine.—*Wachenheim*, where are seen the ruins of an old chateau, and where the neighbouring hills also produce good wine. The situation of these places is charming.

The town of *Dürkheim*, with its salt works in the plain, is the next place the traveller reaches. This is a post station, and contains about 3,500 inhabitants. It is situated at the entrance of a

picturesque valley, near the brook of Isenach, which falls into the canal of the Rhine, at a short distance from Frankenthal, and which once formed the limits between the districts of Worms and Spire. Dürkheim was formerly the residence of the princes of Linange. The fine chateau which they inhabited was burnt in 1794, by order of a revolutionary commissary.

A road constructed by the present government, goes from Oggersheim to Kaiserslautern, and unites the Rhine road with the Imperial road. In the plains are some salt pans.

Dürkheim is noted for its fair, on the first Sunday in September.

Inns.—The Post-house; the Ox.

Half a league from Dürkheim are the ruins of the *Abbey of Limburg*. They are situated on a height, the base of which is surrounded by villages. This abbey was founded in the 11th century by Conrad II. The monks who inhabited it, sustained a very obstinate war against the counts of Linange, who had erected on their territory the chateau called Hartenburg. This war, which lasted a long time, was terminated in 1504, by count Emich the eighth; who with a small detachment of soldiers, reinforced by the peasants of Dürkheim, took the convent by surprise, and set fire to the beautiful church, in which were 20 grand altars, as well as other buildings, after having pillaged both that and the convent. The view from the mountain is extensive: on the eastern side are the beautiful plains watered by the

Rhine ; and on the western is a country abounding with wild and picturesque scenery. On a mountain, on the other side of Dürkheim, is to be seen a wall called *Ringmauer*, or *Heidenmauer* (the Pagan's Wall). It is an enclosure of about half a league in circumference, formed by stones, which are heaped one upon another. It has been asserted that this was the place where Attila, king of the Huns, established his camp, when he crossed the country with his army ; but it is more probable that it was an ancient intrenched camp of the Romans, and that Attila only made use of it. It is supposed that the stone called *Teufelsstein* which is seen there, was the place where these people offered sacrifices.

EXCURSION

FROM DÜRKHEIM TO FRANKENSTEIN AND DIEMERSTEIN.

Passing by the village of *Hartenburg* and into the valley of *Jægerthal*, the tourist arrives in a league and a half at the *Drachenfels* (Dragon's Rock). If the Druids ever existed during the residence of the Gauls in this country, it was undoubtedly in this place that they took up their abode, and burnt their sacrifices, of which every part of the country bears evident marks. The *Drachenfels* is a rock which projects from one of the highest mountains in the environs, forming a terrace, under which is an arch, similar to the arch of a bridge : from this terrace there is a fine view

of part of the beautiful valley of the Rhine, forming a pleasing contrast with the mountains covered with wood, which are seen on the opposite side.

A league further is the forester's house, where refreshments may be obtained, and in another league the tourist reaches the town of *Frankenstein*, where the two valleys of Neustadt and Dürkheim unite. A guide to visit the castle may be obtained at the Stag. This castle was built in the 11th or 12th century. There is an inn at the Post-house.

In the immediate vicinity is *Diemerstein*, with the ruins of its castle. The carriage must be sent from the Jägerthal to Frankenstein, and the tourist must proceed on horseback. Return to Dürkheim, by the Steig.

6. From DURKHEIM to GRUNSTADT—2 $\frac{1}{4}$ leagues.

About half a league from Dürkheim is the village of *Ungstein*; at some distance from which, on the side of the mountains, is another village called *Karlstadt*, or *Kahlstadt*, which is nearly concealed by a little wood of fruit-trees. Both these places are famous for good wine.

From Kahlstadt the tourist may ascend the *Peterskopf*, from which there is a fine view.

About half a league further the traveller reaches the village of *Herxheim*. There is an extensive view from the old chapter garden. Half a league further is *Kirchheim sur Eck*, and hence an avenue of half a league proceeds to Grunstadt. There is

another road through the villages of *Leystatt*, *Weissenheim-es-Mont*, *Bobenheim*, and *Sausenheim*.

Grünstadt is a small town of an agreeable aspect, and is surrounded by a thick wood formed of fruit-trees. It has a gymnasium:

At the distance of half a league from Grünstadt, in the village of *Karlbach*, is a cotton-mill, and a manufactory of nankeen. The wonderful mechanism exhibited in this place cannot be too much admired, particularly as M. Trautwein, who invented the machines, has succeeded in bringing them to their present state of perfection, without the assistance of models, and with but little previous knowledge of the mechanic art.—Grünstadt is the birth-place of the two celebrated painters, Holbein and Seckatz. Before the French Revolution, it was the residence of the counts of Linange-Westerburg. The chateau which they occupied has been since changed into a manufactory for china. In a valley, called the valley of *Linange*, at a short distance from the town, is seen the ancient chateau of which this family were the original proprietors. It is situated on a mountain, at the foot of which is the village of *Altleiningen* (Old Linange), where there is a fountain, the water of which, after flowing through 19 tubes, forms a little rivulet. In this valley, also, is the mountain known under the name of *Matzenburg*, where there are a few scattered huts, the inhabitants of which consist principally of itinerant musicians, who, generally speaking, exhibit considerable skill.

Inns.—The Swan; the Mountain; the Angel.

7. From GRUNSTADT to GOELLHEIM—3 leagues.

Gœllheim is the chief place of a canton, and contains 1,150 inhabitants. Near it is the monument erected to the memory of the emperor Adolphus of Nassau, who died in battle in 1298. This monument, which the country people call the King's Cross, is overshadowed by a fine elm: it consists of a simple stone cross, bearing this inscription:

Anno Milleno Trecentis
Bis Minus Anno
In Julio Mense. Rex Adol-
phus Cadit Ense.

Renovatum Hoc Monumen-
tum sub Ludovico Comite
Generosiss: A Nassau
* * Anno 1611.

8. From GOELLHEIM to MONT TONNERRE—3 leagues.

The most favourable time for this excursion is towards the end of spring or beginning of summer, and in the afternoon when the sun is declining.

MONT TONNERRE is 2,200 feet above the level of the Rhine. At the top is a spring which is never exhausted. The mineralogist will here find many interesting objects. The principal mass of the rock is porphyry. The florist will also be gratified. Amongst the plants are the *Acer monspessulanum*, the *Mespilus Amelanchier*, the *Codoneaster*, etc. Silver, lead, and copper, have been found here, but the only mines now worked are those of iron.

From Gœllheim it is three quarters of a league

to *Dreisen*, at the foot of Mont Tonnerre, and one league and a half further to *Dannenfels* or *Tannenfels*, which is nearly half way up the mountain in a wood of chestnut-trees. At the end of the village is an enormous chestnut-tree 48 feet in circumference and 42 feet in height. The traveller must leave his carriage at the Forester's, in order that it may be sent on by the next morning to the King of Bavaria at *Winnweiler*, where dinner must be ordered for the next day. The traveller will then obtain a guide for the ascent. If he should happen to be on the mountain either at sunrise or sunset, he should repair to the place called *Hirtenfels* or *Heidenfels*, whence he will enjoy that fine spectacle to most advantage, as well as have a magnificent prospect of the environs of Worms and of Spire, the Bergstrasse, the valley of the Rhine, etc. The *Königstuhl* is one of the most elevated points of Mont Tonnerre, whence there is a view of a mountainous country entirely covered with wood.

Having viewed the sunrise from the Heidenfels, and breakfasted, the tourist will arrive at a gloomy valley called the *Mordkammer*, or Chamber of Death, on account of a massacre of the peasants here; and thence proceed to the little village of *Marienthal*, where there is a Gothic church, which deserves to be examined with some attention, as well as the tombs of the counts of Falkenstein. There is also, in a retired place, a sarcophagus, on which are represented the seven children of a count of Falkenstein, who all died between the years

1756 and 1763, before they had completed their first year. It bears this inscription: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

From Marienthal the traveller passes through the valley of Falkenstein, in order to return to Winnweiler. This valley is but little known; but those who admire the beauties of nature, will derive considerable gratification from a view of it: some have even thought it superior to the much-admired valleys of the Rhine. In the middle of the valley are some ruins of the ancient and strong chateau of *Falkenstein*, which was blown up by the French towards the end of the thirty years' war. Some of the best of the stones have been used at different times by the inhabitants to build their houses with. The village of Falkenstein is half a league from Marienthal.

Beyond the valley of Falkenstein is the town of *Winnweiler*; it was once the capital of the county of Falkenstein, which was formerly governed by its own lords, but which has since passed to the house of Lorraine, and lately to Austria. This little town is in a charming situation, and had formerly a beautiful chateau. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants. There is a considerable iron foundry in the neighbourhood.

Inn.—King of Bavaria.

9. From WINNWEILER to KAISERSLAUTERN,
4 leagues.

Kaiserslautern is pleasantly situated amidst the hills. It contains 4,000 inhabitants, and has several manufactories of cloth, cotton, tobacco, and potash. Kaiserslautern is a very ancient town. Frederick Barbarossa built a castle which was separated from the town by its fortifications. The former was demolished during the thirty years' war, and the fortifications were destroyed. The Ritterberg street, the castle mill, the imperial mill, the Knappenthurm, and the Kaiserwog, are the only traces of the former grandeur of this town. The Kaiserwog was formerly a fish-pond or lake below the castle, since converted into meadows. In 1230, Frederick II threw a pike into this lake, to which was attached a gold ring, with the following inscription in Greek :—"I am the first of the fish thrown into this lake by the Emperor Frederick II, October 5, 1230." It was caught again in 1497, by the Elector Philip, and served up at his table. It was 19 feet long, and weighed 350 pounds !!

EXCURSION

FROM KAISERSLAUTERN TO LANDSTUHL,
3 leagues.

Landstuhl, the chief place of a canton, has 1,600 inhabitants. It was formerly the residence of the Counts of Sickingen. The new castle is occupied as the post-house. The old castle, built partly in the rock, and fortified with walls 24 feet thick, com-

mands the town. Here Francis of Sickingen was killed in 1523.

10. LANDSTUHL, and return through OTTERBERG to KAISERSLAUTERN.

Otterberg is a small town with 2,000 inhabitants. The church is considered one of the finest in Germany. It is built entirely of freestone, and is in the form of a cross. The nave of the church belongs to the Protestants, and the choir to the Catholics. On each side of the nave there are ten square pillars, on which the church rests. Each pillar is about ten German feet in breadth, and the space between them is about 34 feet. The church itself is 263 feet in length, and the grand piazza of the choir is 121 feet long, and 34 wide. The piazzas on the sides, which are nearly half the height of the church, are arched, and have each a separate roof: the one on the right, which extends as far as the transverse beam of the cross, is 180 feet long, and 15 wide; that on the left is as long as the other, but is only 12 feet wide: the whole breadth of the nave, comprising the pillars and the buildings connected with them, is 81 feet. The church is 100 feet high, and the walls are 8½ feet thick. Formerly there were five doors to this church, but three of them have been closed up. Over the principal door are these words: *Memento Conradi*. It is supposed that these words relate to the generous and valiant Conrad III, who was the founder of it. In this church are several sepulchral stones of the priors

of the abbey of Ottersberg. The tower of the church has been consumed by lightning.

The traveller may also notice: 1, the colossal figures in the Town-house; 2, the valley of Knabenbrunnen; 3, the quarry; 4, the Schlossberg, whence there is a good view. The distance from Otterberg to Kaiserslautern is two leagues.

11. From KAISERSLAUTERN to LAUTREC.

Lautrec is the chief place of a canton, with 800 inhabitants. It is situated at the confluence of the Lauter and the Glan. In its vicinity are quicksilver mines. *Inn.*—The Crown.

12. From LAUTREC to MEISSENHEIM.—2 leagues.

Meissenheim is a small town picturesquely situated on the Glan, formerly in the department of the Sarre, and the chief place of the possessions of Hesse Homburg, in this country. The principal objects worthy of notice are the town-house, and the church, containing the tombs of the Palatine Counts of Deux Ponts and a picture of the crucifixion.

Inns.—Schreiber's, and the Stag.

From Meissenheim an excursion may be made to *Oberstein*, where agates are worked.

13. From MEISSENHEIM to KREUSNACH.—5 leagues.

Kreuznach will be described hereafter.

14. From KREUSNACH to ALZEY.

Alzey is the chief place of a canton, and a post station. It is situated on the little river Selzbach,

at the junction of two great roads. It is a very ancient town.

Inns.—Waschman's, or Darmstadt Hotel; the Three Kings.

15. From ALZEY to KIRCHHEIM-BOLANDEN.

Kirchheim-Bolanden is a post station, and the chief place of a canton. It contains about 2,400 inhabitants. It was the residence of the princes of Nassau Weilburg, many of whom were buried in the Lutheran church here. Mont Tonnerre is two leagues from this town.

Inn.—The Post-house.

Hence the traveller may continue his route from *Kirchheim-Bolanden* to *Pfeddersheim*, 5 leagues; and *Pfeddersheim* to *Frankenthal*, 4 leagues.

IV. FROM MANNHEIM TO MAYENCE.

In order to go from Mannheim to Mayence, the traveller may either take the road to Heidelberg and Frankfort, or that through Worms and Oppenheim, on the left bank of the Rhine.

First Route.

THROUGH WORMS AND OPPENHEIM.

Leaving Mannheim, the traveller crosses the Rhine by the bridge of boats, and in about a league arrives at *Oggersheim*, a small town with 1,400 inhabitants, where there is a chateau which formerly belonged to the Elector of the palatinate. This town is mentioned in writings of the 8th

century, under the name of Agridesheim. In 1625, a detachment of Spanish troops presented themselves before Oggersheim, with the intention of besieging it: all the inhabitants fled at their approach, with the exception of one man, who perceiving that they believed the town to be still inhabited, concluded a very advantageous capitulation with them. The town-house, which is very ancient, and the new Catholic church, are the most remarkable buildings. Oggersheim is a post station. *Inn.*—The Crown.

About a league from Oggersheim is the town of *Frankenthal*, which was formerly rendered very flourishing by the great influx of Flemish and French refugees. It contains 4,000 inhabitants, and has several manufactories. Since it has belonged to Bavaria, it has been made the chief place of an arrondissement. The canal of Frankenthal, which forms a communication between this town and the Rhine, was constructed in 1778 by the Elector Charles Theodore. It receives its waters from the Speyerbach, the Isenach, and the Fuchsbach. Its breadth is 50 feet, and it always contains sufficient water for the passage of boats carrying 2,000 quintals.

The building which was formerly the china manufactory, was changed, under the French government, into a large poor-house, for the department of Mont Tonnerre. Frankenthal has five churches, including the new Protestant church, which was constructed in 1825; a town-house, and a casino.

Inns.—The Lamb; the Red Lion; the Unicorn; the Town of Mannheim; the White Lion.

The heath, in the environs of Frankenthal, is that on which the elector Charles Louis encamped with his army.

In the vicinity of Frankenthal is a recently formed village, named *Maxdorf*, in honour of the king of Bavaria. It is situated on the high road from Oggersheim to Dürkheim. As the traveller passes through Rhenish Bavaria, he will be gratified at witnessing the number of schools formed by the present government.

A league and a half from Frankenthal, the traveller leaves Rhenish Bavaria, and enters the Grand Duchy of Hesse. Worms is the first post station in this state.

WORMS,

One of the most ancient cities in Germany, is situated about two leagues from Frankenthal. This place occupies a very distinguished rank in the early history of that country. The Romans had an establishment there, and the first kings of the Franks frequently resided there for a considerable time: it was also the occasional residence of Charlemagne, as well as several Carlovingian kings, who came after him. Worms was the first town which was rebuilt after the ravages of Attila. It became very early the seat of a count, bearing the title of *Gau-graf*; and about the same time a royal palace was erected. In this palace the celebrated Brunéhault, the widow of Sigebert, resided in 613; and, during

the reign of Charlemagne, diets and *champs de Mai* were frequently held there. This town also forms a conspicuous figure in the modern history of Germany, as well as in that of the middle ages, partly on account of the number of diets convoked there by the emperors, for the purpose of regulating the most important affairs of the empire (the most remarkable of which are that of 1495, which gave to Germany a constitutional form, and that of 1521, at which Luther appeared), and partly on account of the importance which it derives from its own resources, the industry of its inhabitants, its extensive commerce, and its numerous population, which amounted to 30,000 souls at the end of the thirty years' war, as well as owing to the important part which it took as a member of the confederated towns, in the wars with the neighbouring princes.

Worms has lost much of its ancient splendour during the last two centuries. There are many serious causes for this decline; the principal of which are, the frequent wars between France and Germany, and its destruction by fire in 1689, when it was burnt by the French, in consequence of which the greater part of the inhabitants were dispersed. At present there are not more than 6,500 inhabitants, and nothing remains but the ruins of its former grandeur. Agriculture and the cultivation of vineyards form the principal employment of the inhabitants of this town. There are several manufactories of snuff, and one where they make sugar of lead.

The productions of the country form their chief commerce, consisting principally of oil, wine, and all sorts of corn. The best wines made in the environs of Worms, are those called *Liebfrauenmilch*, *Katterlocher*, and *Luginsländer*. There is a very pretty little wood near Worms, well known under the name of *Waldchen*, where numbers of people resort for amusement. The village of *Herrensheim*, about a league from this town, has also been much frequented since the duke of Dalberg, who has a chateau there, has restored to the garden all its ancient splendour. *Inn.*—The Crown. There are, besides, three groves in the environs of Worms, near the banks of the Rhine, called *untere Busch*, *mittlere Busch*, and *obere Busch*, which form very agreeable promenades. The *Rosenwald*, a meadow situated in an island opposite Worms, is the scene of one of the most romantic poems of the middle age, the *Nibelungen*. It was there, according to tradition, that Siegfried killed the dragon. Those who are fond of music will have an opportunity, at Worms, of attending very good concerts by amateurs: they are held every week, on Wednesdays, in summer, as well as in winter.

The principal buildings in this town are, the Cathedral, and the Church of la Trinité, which belongs to the Lutherans. The first is a very ancient edifice, the foundations of which were laid in the 8th century, but it was not entirely finished for several centuries afterwards. Those who are con-

noisseurs in architecture will find much to admire in this building, as well as in several other churches. St.-Martin's is a small church of the 11th or 12th century. St.-Paul's is remarkable as exhibiting the progress of architecture from the Roman to the Gothic style. Nôtre-Dame is of the 13th or 14th century. In the church of the Lutherans there is a picture painted in fresco, by Seckatz, representing Luther at the moment when he appeared before the diet of the empire; but as this church was not built and consecrated till after the great fire of 1689, that is to say, in 1725, and as Luther appeared before the diet in 1521, it appears pretty evident, that the figures in this picture cannot be original portraits of the persons whom they are supposed to represent; nor the place which the painter has chosen, the one where Luther spoke before the emperor and the members of the diet.

In the court of the Town House are some Roman antiquities.

The College of Worms was remodelled in 1803.

At *Pfiffligheim*, near Worms, is still standing the tree beneath which Luther reposed.

If the traveller wishes to make a tour from Worms to Mont Tonnerre, he should take the road which passes through Pfeddersheim, Monsheim, Wachenheim, and the valley called Zellerthal to Kirchheimbolanden. There is another and a shorter road, which passes through Mannheim, but it is not so pleasant as the former.

Inns.—The Røemer; the Black Eagle; the Swan, at which is the Post-house; the White Horse, and the Peacock.

Opposite Worms, on the right bank of the Rhine, is the ancient abbey of *Lorsch*, which is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable in Germany: it was from this place that civilization spread itself through the forest of Odenwald, the valley of Neckar, and the countries in the vicinity of the Bergstrasse.

Immediately below Worms is the Island of *Spanwordt*, and a little lower down is that called *Maulbeerau*, or Mulberry Island, near to which, the Pfrim falls into the Rhine.

The road, on quitting Worms, passes near *Rheindürkheim*, opposite to which, on the right bank of the Rhine, stands the ancient strong chateau called *Zum Stein*. The traveller next proceeds to *Guntersblum*, which was formerly the residence of a family of the counts of Linange. It was in the plain not far from this little town, that Conrad II, duke of Rhenish Franconia, was elected emperor in 1024. The representatives of almost all Germany were assembled in this plain. The Franks of the Rhine, and the inhabitants of Upper and Lower Lorraine, encamped on the left bank of the Rhine, and the Saxons, with the Slaves their neighbours, the Ostrofrancs, the Bavarians, and the Suabians, on the right; each of these nations were commanded by its own duke in person.

Between Guntersblum and Dienheim is the new

village of *Ludwigshohe*, built instead of *Rudelsheim*, which has been abandoned, being frequently inundated.

At the distance of two leagues from Guntersblum is *Dienheim*, celebrated for its wine, which is considered nearly as good as that made at Nierstein and Oppenheim. There is a good inn at this place, where travellers usually stop to dine. *Dienheim* is very ancient. Charlemagne made a present of it to the abbey of Fulde in 790 : it contains 700 inhabitants.

OPPENHEIM is about two leagues from *Dienheim*, and has 2,100 inhabitants. This place, which, during the reign of the Carlovingian kings, was only a mean village, in the 13th century attained to the rank of an imperial city, and became one of the confederated towns. Oppenheim was one of the first towns on the Rhine which established a printing-office, and the impressions which it has produced are considered great typographical curiosities. Strangers are shown the place at Oppenheim where Gustavus Adolphus landed, after having crossed the Rhine on a barn-door. A column called the Swede's column, which is seen on the right bank, marks the place where this king embarked when he effected this singular passage. The church of St. Catherine, on a hill above the town, is an edifice of the 13th century. The choir to the west, now in ruins, is of the 14th century. The hospital at Oppenheim is said to have been an ancient hotel of the Templars. *Inn.*—The Savage.

Half a league from Oppenheim is *Nierstein*, with 1,500 inhabitants, well known for the excellent wine which it produces. This village is one of the most ancient in the country, and had formerly a royal palace. The inn situated near the Rhine is the best. Near it is a sulphurous spring.

On leaving Nierstein, the traveller passes through the villages of *Bodenheim* and *Laubenheim*, where they likewise make very good wine. *Weissenau* is near Laubenheim, and is situated on the banks of the Rhine, half a league from Mayence. A spot near the church commands a very fine view of the Rhine and its banks. The traveller then proceeds to Mayence, which is situated four leagues from Oppenheim.

MAYENCE,

Formerly the residence of the first elector of Germany, and more recently the chief place of a department of France, is now the most important town in the Grand Duchy of Hesse. It is situated in the midst of the most beautiful and fertile country in Germany, opposite the mouth of the Maine, partly on the brow of a little hill, and partly on the banks of the river. Its population amounts to 26,000, without including the garrison, which consists of 6,000 Prussians and Austrians, this town being an important fortress of the Confederation.

Martius Agrippa, one of the generals of Augustus, established in this place an intrenched camp, intended to oppose the Germans, who came in a body from Wiesbaden, with the intention of passing to

the left bank. Drusus Germanicus afterwards constructed in the same place the fort called Magontiacum. This fort extended, following the same direction as the town, from the mount St. Alban to the brow of the mountain called Linsenberg; and on the other side, from the brow of the mountain called Gauthorberg to the ancient Drusensée (Lake of Drusus), outside the gate called Gauthor. The monuments which take their date from this epoch, are, the Eichelstein, or Drususstein (stone of Drusus), on the ramparts; and the aqueduct near Zahlbach. The Roman antiquities found here have been deposited in the gallery of antiquities. Three years after the foundation of Magontiacum, Drusus established another fort opposite the first, which is now called Kassel.

It was in the year 70 of the Christian era, that the twenty-second legion, which under the emperor Titus had assisted in the conquest of Jerusalem, came to garrison Mayence, and with it came Crescentius, who is supposed to have been the first that taught the Christian religion on the banks of the Rhine, under the title of bishop. The emperor Trajan erected a fort at the mouth of the Maine, which became afterwards, under the reign of the Carlovingian kings, the royal chateau called Kufstein. Adrian enlarged the fort of Magontiacum, and it is said that he built two new forts; one of them, which was called the upper fort, was situated on a height near the village of Wissenau, about half a league from Mayence, on the side of Oppenheim,

and the other, called the lower fort, stood on the north side of the town, opposite to the first, at a place called Haupstein.

Mayence suffered much during the grand struggle between the Germans and the Romans, and was afterwards entirely devastated. It remained buried in ruins till the time of the Franks. Charlemagne established a convent and a school on Mount St. Alban; he also constructed a wooden bridge over the Rhine, which rested on stone piers. The piers of this bridge are still to be seen under the water.—It was about this time that Winifred, or Boniface, was nominated bishop of Mayence; and the town, which became the seat of a metropolitan church, rapidly increased.

The commerce of the towns situated on the Rhine, which was very flourishing in the 15th century, being continually interrupted by the banditti, whose chiefs resided in the chateaux on the banks of the river, Arnaud Walpoden, a citizen of Mayence, was the first who persuaded his fellow-citizens to form a league with the other towns. This league, known under the name of the Hanseatic Confederation, was concluded in 1355: more than one hundred towns situated on the Rhine, and several princes, counts, and other nobles, united in it. The chateaux which served as an asylum for the banditti were burnt, and their ruins, which still exist, form a very picturesque appearance. It is to the first founder of the Hanseatic league that the counts of Bassenheim Walpoden owe their origin. It was

towards the close of the 13th century that the town of Mayence attained its greatest splendour, and that the arts and sciences were in the most flourishing state. The poets called *Minnesänger* or *Troubadours*, made this place their principal residence: the one most celebrated was Henry *Frauenlob*, who died in 1318, and whose coffin was carried to the grave by the women of Mayence. He was buried in the Cathedral, where the stone which covered his tomb is still to be seen. The epitaph has lately been renewed.

It was about this time that the Rhenish confederation built the *Kaufhaus* at Mayence, one of the most elegant monuments in the environs of the Rhine. This building was pulled down in 1813 to prevent its falling to decay, and a large square has been formed on its site, opposite to the hotel of the *Three Crowns*, which is remarkable for its antiquity, having been an inn since 1360.

This town gained great celebrity in the 15th century by the invention of printing; an honour of which Strasburg and Haarlem have in vain endeavoured to deprive it. The attempts which Guttenberg (the original inventor of printing) first made at Strasburg, succeeded afterwards at Mayence. This town soon afterwards lost all its splendour by the terrible war with Didier of Isenburg, and Adolphus of Nassau. The printers were amongst the number of those who emigrated to the other towns of Germany, where they taught the newly discovered art. Didier, who after the death of Adolphus became

again bishop of Mayence, rebuilt the chateau of Martinsburg, which has since been demolished under the French government, and in 1417 founded a university. In the year 1797 the town of Mayence became subject to France, but was restored to Germany in 1814, with all the beautiful country of the Middle and Lower Rhine. Mayence is now the capital of the province of Rhenish Hesse, and the principal seat of the administration of justice. It has a bishop, a chapter, a public seminary, a medical school, a gymnasium possessing the collection of instruments formerly at the library, a lying-in establishment, and a vaccine institution.

There are 21 public *places*, the principal of which are :—1, the Parade, formerly the Castle-square; 2, the Thiermarkt, or cattle-market, the *forum gentile* of the Romans; 3, the Provision-market; 4, the Hay-market; 5, the Brand or Commercial-square; 6, the Flax-market; 7, the Leichhof or cemetery; 8, the Tennis-court; 9, the Guttenburg-square, in which are the theatre and corn-hall.

• There are 129 streets, most of which are very narrow. The handsomest are the Drey Bleichen and that of Lewis (Ludwigstrasse), which leads from the Thiermarkt to the provision-market, and extends the whole breadth of the town. The most commercial streets are the Schustergasse and the Augustinergasse.

The most remarkable objects in this town are :—1, the (ci-devant) Free-port; 2, the Bridge of Boats

over the Rhine ; 3, the Cathedral, which suffered a little in a siege during the late war. This edifice presents specimens of the different styles of architecture from the year 900 to 1500. The east choir, and its entrance appear to be of the year 900, the nave of 1000, and the west choir of 1100. The church has two choirs, two cupolas, and four towers. The chapels along the nave are of the early part of the 14th century. The cathedral contains the tombs of bishop Albert of Brandenburg, the grand prior of Dalberg, the general count de Lamberg, Jean Georges de Schönborn, Fastrada, wife of Charlemagne, and Frauenlob : the two latter are the most remarkable. The baptismal font was cast in 1325 ; 4, the Church of St. Ignatius ; 5, the ancient Church of St. Stephen. This church is agreeably situated, and there is a beautiful prospect from the top of the steeple, which is 210 feet in height. Its altars are decorated with some pictures of the ancient German school ; 6, the Church of St. Emmeran, the altar-piece of which was painted by Maulperch ; 7, the Church of St. Peter, a modern building with two towers. In the nave is the tomb of the Austrian general Wolkenstein ; 8, the Church of the seminary formerly the Augustines ; 9, the Teutonic house now the grand duke's palace, which was the residence of Napoleon when at Mayence ; 10, the Dalberg palace ; 11, the Citadel, whence there is a view of one of the finest countries in Germany ; 12, the ancient Schröder Coffee-house, where there is a reading-room and a casino, to which strangers are

admitted, after being introduced by a member. It is situated in the place where formerly stood the house belonging to the family of Gensfleisch of Sorgenloch, and which was called *Zum Guttenberg*, whence the inventor of printing derived his name. His printing-office was in the court called *Zum Jungen*, near the ancient church of the Franciscans, where the arms of the Guttenberg family are still to be seen. Guttenberg first made use of long and moveable wooden letters. Faust, or Fust, who lived in the hotel of the Three King's, in the Shoemaker's street (*Shustergasse*), made use of cast letters, which were invented by Schöffer, of Gernsheim on the Rhine, not far from Mayence. This man was the preceptor of Faust's children, and afterwards became his son-in-law. A column commemorating the invention of printing was erected here, October 4, 1824; 13, the *Eichelstein*, near the mountain of St. James. This is the interior of a monument erected in honour of Drusus. The carved stones with which the outside was covered, have fallen a prey to the universal destroyer, Time; 14, the *Favorite*, which was formerly a summer palace of the elector, but was destroyed during the siege of Mayence. It is now a promenade; 15, the *Theatre*, erected in 1817; 16, the *Arsenal*.

The ancient chateau of Martinsburg stood in front of the new chateau, and produced a very fine effect; but as it was considerably injured in 1797 by the explosion of the laboratory which was situated

near it, it was judged proper to destroy it for the convenience of the free-port.

Amongst the public collections are:—1, the Museum of Roman monuments, which is certainly a more complete collection than is to be found in any other town out of Italy. It consists of 27 altars and votive stones, as well as more than 60 other stones belonging to the Roman legions, all of which have been found in the environs of Mayence. Here also is preserved the model of a stone bridge which Napoleon had projected across the Rhine; 2, the Gallery of Pictures; the principal of which are an Apollonia, by Domenichino; a Carmelite on his knees, by Hannibal Carracci; an Ascension of the Holy Virgin, by Francis de Quercino; Christ in the temple, by Jordaeans; Adam and Eve, by Albert Dürer; and the Menagerie, by Rubens, in which the animals are painted by Snyders. The director of this gallery is M. N. Muller, who is an artist, and also the author of several pieces in verse, as well as of some other works on the subject of the Fine Arts; 3, the Library, containing about 80,000 volumes, among which there are some valuable works, particularly those printed during the infancy of the art; such as the Psalter of 1459, the Bible of 1462, the Catholicon of 1460, and several thousands of others of early date. It is open to the public every day from eight o'clock till one, except on Saturdays and Sundays. The librarian is M. Lehne, who is particularly distinguished for his zeal in collecting

together the ancient monuments of the country. He has at his own house a fine collection of Roman vases of every description, as well as other antiquities: 4, the Collection of Surgical Instruments at the lying-inn hospital.

There is a very agreeable promenade along the banks of the Rhine, which has been newly planted. The Roman aqueduct, and the cemetery near *Zahlbach*, are likewise worthy of the traveller's observation, as well as the islands called *Petersaue* and *Ingelheimer Aue*, in the Rhine, near the town.

During summer there are steam-vessels three or four times a week from Mayence to Cologne, performing the voyage in one day. There is also a *coche-d'eau* to the same place every day in summer, and every other day in winter. Boats called *Marktschiff* also go from Mayence to Frankfort, and *vice versâ*, as well as to Bingen.

By land there are constant opportunities of hiring return carriages; and during winter there is a diligence to Cologne, which sets out every other day at three o'clock in the afternoon, reaches Bingen the same day, proceeds to Coblenz the second day, stops there all night, and arrives at Cologne the third day. The same diligence sets out every day during the summer, as soon as the gates of the town are opened.

A diligence also sets out every day from Mayence to Paris.

Inns.—Hotel d'Angleterre, the Three Crowns, at which the diligences stop; the Emperor, on the

Heumarkt; the White Horse; the Hotel de Paris, the master of which speaks English; the Court of Darmstadt; the Carp; the White Fort; the Town of Alzey. The charge for a *valet de place* per day is about 1½ florin, and the *pour boire* about half a florin.

Baths.—Above and below the bridge are good baths. A cold bath costs 12 kreutzers, and a warm bath 30 kreutzers.

Second Route.

THROUGH HEIDELBERG; ACROSS THE BERGSTRASSE, THROUGH DARMSTADT AND FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE.

The road leading from Mannheim to Mayence through Heidelberg and Frankfort, is not less attractive than the one which has just been described. On the road to Heidelberg, which is four leagues from Mannheim, are the villages of *Seckenheim*, *Edingen*, and *Wieblingen*, resembling so many small towns. The chain of mountains, as seen in the distance between Mont St.-Michel near Bruchsal, and mount Melibocus near Darmstadt, presents a very picturesque appearance. The town of Heidelberg, with the ruins of its old castle; the high mountain of Königstuhl; the ruins on the summit of the Heiligenberg, and several villages situated in the bottom of winding valleys, are so many objects whose beauties continually fix the attention of the traveller.

HEIDELBERG

Is situated at the entrance of the beautiful valley of the Neckar, at which place the road called the Bergstrasse (the ancient *strata montana*), com-

mences, and terminates one league and a half on this side of Darmstadt. The most remarkable objects at Heidelberg are :—1, the Castle, the ruins of which are considered as of the most beautiful in Germany ; 2, the University, with an extensive library, which has been considerably augmented by the libraries of several suppressed convents. In 1817 also were restored 190 MSS. of the celebrated Bibliotheca Palatina which had been taken to Rome in 1622, and afterwards to Paris ; 3, the Cabinet of Natural History ; 4, the Theatre of Anatomy, and the Lying-in Establishment ; 5, the Chemical Laboratory ; 6, the Hospital which has been established in the building called *Clinicum* ; 7, the Church of St.-Esprit ; 8, the Church of St.-Peter, which contains some ancient tombs.

There are several places in the environs of Heidelberg, which travellers should make a point of visiting ; such as 1, the Mountain of Heiligenberg, with the ruins on its summit ; 2, the Wolfsbrunnen ; 3, the Convent of Neuburg ; 4, the Mountain of Königstuhl or Kaiserstuhl, on which is a monument commemorative of the visit of the emperor Francis ; 5, the Rock called Riesenstein, which is a good situation to take a view of the town and castle.

Inns.—The Court of Baden ; the Carlsberg ; the Prince Charles ; the King of Portugal, which is the post and diligence office.

The road then crosses the Neckar to *Neuenheim*, a village a quarter of a league from Heidelberg. The last house which is seen on leaving Neuenheim

is the one where Luther slept when he repaired to the diet at Worms. On quitting this village, the valley of the Neckar suddenly disappears, and the traveller reaches the Bergstrasse.

The road, which is shaded by fine walnut and other fruit-trees, leads next to *Handschuhsheim*, at the foot of the mountain of Heiligenberg: a road, which passes through the valley of Mühlenthal, leads from this place to the summit of the mountain. In the village are seen the dilapidated walls of an ancient convent, and the ruins of the old castle of Handschuhsheim.

About two leagues from Heidelberg is *Schriesheim*, near to which is the village of *Dossenheim*, whence may be seen the ruins of the castle of *Schauenburg*, situated on the top of a mountain of a conical form. The old castle of *Strahlenburg*, which is at the back of a high mountain behind Schriesheim, presents a very agreeable aspect. In the plain on the left is a column which marks the place where a Roman cemetery was discovered in 1766. The length of it was 84 feet, and the breadth 60.

Half a league further the traveller passes near *Leutershausen*, a country-house, which formerly belonged to the counts of Wieser: a little lower are seen the villages of *Grössachsenheim*, *Hohenachsenheim*, and *Mittelsachsenheim*, with the old castle of *Sassenburg*, which are half concealed by hills and fruit-trees. It is said that these three villages were founded by the Saxons, who quitted

their country and came to establish themselves there during the reign of Charlemagne.

On crossing a very narrow valley to the right, the traveller comes to a mine from which were formerly extracted alum and green vitriol.

It is said that, in former times, a very extensive lake covered the whole country between the Bergstrasse and the Vosges: and the numerous valleys which intersect this country; the frequent changes which have taken place in the currents of the Rhine and the Neckar; the vast plain which extends without interruption between the two great chains of mountains; the rich and often marshy land in the environs of the Rhine; and the immense plains of sand near Darmstadt; all tend to give some appearance of probability to this fabulous recital. It is also pretended that a wicked magician, who resided in this country, and who did a great deal of mischief to the inhabitants, was seized by the king who then reigned there, and confined in a large cage, which was suspended in such a way that he could not touch the earth; by which means the science of magic became useless to him; but having promised to improve the country, by dispersing the waters of the lake which covered it, he was set at liberty, and performed his promise, by causing the waters to retire to the centre of the earth, whence arose, as it is pretended, the gulf called Bingerloch, near the town of Bingen.

The road now begins to ascend, and the prospect extends towards the Rhine, and as far as the bottom

of the Bergstrasse; behind the traveller appears Ladenburg and the city of Mannheim.

Ladenburg is situated two leagues from Heidelberg, at a short distance from the Neckar. It is the oldest town of the Palatinate on this side the Rhine.

Weinheim, with 4,200 inhabitants, is situated four leagues from Heidelberg. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, at the foot of a mountain, and exhibits in every part traces of its ancient origin. There are still distinctly seen the remains of ancient fortifications; thick walls, towers, and ditches half filled up. The streets are narrow, and form many angles; the market-place, which is on the steep declivity of a small hill, is very inconvenient. There are six churches, an abbey, a castle, and an hospital.

The environs of Weinheim are more beautiful and more fertile than any other part of the Bergstrasse. The old chateau of *Windek*, which is situated behind the town on a hill covered with vineyards, has a very picturesque appearance.

The northern part of the town is watered by the Weschnitz (formerly Wisgatz), which flows through a wild and romantic valley on the side of Birkenau. This valley is very steep, and so narrow, that there is scarcely room for a small path which runs along the banks of the river.

At the end of the valley, and nearly half a league from Weinheim, is *Birkenau*, whence a road leads to Fürth, in the forest of Odenwald, and to the

old castle of *Rodenstein*, situated in the midst of a forest, which forms part of the district of *Weinheim*.

There is another pretty valley east of *Weinheim*, called the valley of *Gorxheim*, through which runs a little rivulet from *Gorxheim* to the *Weschnitz*. At the end of the village is an inscription in memory of the soldiers of the *Odenwald*, who were killed here in 1799, when pursuing the French.

Heppenheim, with 3,300 inhabitants, is situated three leagues from *Weinheim*. The road which leads to it passes along the mountains through the villages of *Sulzbach*, *Hembach*, and *Lautenbach*. The wine made at the latter place is considered some of the best which is produced in the neighbourhood of the *Bergstrasse*. A cross erected between *Hembach* and *Lautenbach*, points out the spot where two Swiss merchants were assassinated by robbers, in 1811.

The road near *Heppenheim* passes over a small height, on the top of which are seen several posts which mark the limits between the country of *Baden* and that of *Darmstadt*. From this elevation there is a beautiful view of the *Bergstrasse*, particularly towards the south.

It is said that *Heppius*, a Roman knight, possessed a villa at *Heppenheim*, which having fallen into ruins, was rebuilt by *Charlemagne*, who likewise erected the church. A stone is still shown on which are inscribed the names of the different places that *Charlemagne* gave in 778, with *Heppenheim* and its precincts, to the convent of *Lorsch*.

Inn.—The Half Moon.

Behind the town is a mountain, formerly called *Berkhelden*. It is covered with vineyards and fruit-trees. A very convenient road leads round it to the old castle of *Starkenbourg*, which is decidedly the finest monument of Teutonic chivalry to be seen throughout the *Bergstrasse*, or the forest of *Odenwald*.

The road, which is shaded by some fine walnut-trees, leads to the little town of *Bensheim*, one league from *Heppenheim*. About half-way on the road, on the side of the mountains, is a small hill, surrounded by arable land, remarkable for its verdant appearance, and for two isolated trees which shade its summit. This hill bears the name of *Landsberg*, and is the place where, in ancient times, the counts of *Starkenbourg* were accustomed to administer justice to their vassals.

On the left of *Bensheim*, about a league distant, is the village of *Lorsch*, in the neighbourhood of which are the ruins of the abbey of *Lorsch*, and half a league further the site of *Altmunster*, an older abbey, situated on an island of the *Weschnitz*. This river has since taken another course, and grass and thistles have sprung up in the corridors of the abbey.

Bensheim is a cheerful little town, with 3,500 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable commerce. This circumstance, together with its situation at the foot of a mountain planted with vines, the antiquity of its buildings, the ruinous state of its forti-

fications, its high walls surmounted with towers, and its deep ditches, give to this little town an appearance altogether unique.

The cemetery of Hessenkirchhoff, opposite the gate of Auerbach, is also remarkable.

Inns.—The Three Kings; the Lion.

Nearly half a league further, at the bottom of the mountains, is *Schönberg*, situated in the midst of a narrow and picturesque valley. This village has an old castle, which is still the usual residence of the count of Erbach Schönberg. The English garden laid out round the mountain on which the castle stands, has a charming aspect.

If the traveller chuses to follow the road through the valley, he may take a very agreeable walk to *Reichenbach*, which is not far distant, and thence to the foot of the mountain of *Feldberg*. Enormous masses of rock heaped one on the other from the foot to the summit of the mountain, present a scene truly astonishing. There is a tradition that they were placed in this situation by some giants, who threw them at each other when fighting at the top of the mountain. A path, very difficult of ascent, leads by the side of this chain of rocks to the summit of the *Feldberg*: a dull noise is continually heard, which appears to proceed from a brook beneath the rocks, but this brook has never yet been discovered.

Rather more than half-way up the mountain stands the column called *Riesensaule*: it is a block of hewn granite, 30 feet in length and 4 feet in dia-

meter. A little higher is seen another block called *Riesenaltar* (giant's altar), which, to judge from its size and square form, appears to have been intended for a pedestal to the former one. The Feldberg is several feet higher than the Warte, or the Melibocus, and the traveller may enjoy from its summit a view of the picturesque scenery of the Odenwald. A hunting-seat, situated towards the west, affords the traveller an opportunity of refreshing and reposing himself in a very agreeable place.

A quarter of a league from Bensheim is *Auerbach*, a considerable and opulent village, with a mineral spring, and a villa belonging to the grand duke of Darmstadt. There are two very agreeable promenades, one of which leads to the mountain of *Altarsberg*, and the other to the ruins of the old castle of *Auersberg*, where art has succeeded in adding new beauties to those which nature had already so lavishly bestowed.

Inn.—The Rose.

When the traveller reaches Auerbach he should make a point of ascending the *Melibocus*, one of the highest mountains of the Bergstrasse. It overlooks the valley of the Rhine, from Spire to Bingen, the Vosges, and Mont Tonnerre. There is a tower on its summit built during the last century, which, from its white appearance, distinguishes this mountain at a great distance. At the top of this tower there is a good telescope, through which may be seen a very extensive prospect. Travellers who wish to ascend the Melibocus, would do well

to pass the night at *Alsbach*, a little village at the foot of the northern part of the mountain; they should then commence their ascent soon after midnight, accompanied by the person who keeps the keys of the tower, whence the rising of the sun produces a sublime effect, even when the weather is not quite clear.

At the farthest extremity of the *Bergstrasse*, half a league from *Auerbach*, is the ancient *Zwingenberg*, where the country begins to lose its beauty, and an immense plain of sand exhibits a perpetual sameness to the eye of the traveller.

About half a league from *Zwingenberg*, in front of *Bickenbach*, which is a post station, is an hospital for the Hessian troops; in the neighbourhood are the ruins of the ancient castles of *Taneberg* and *Dassa*.

A straight road leads thence through a gloomy wood of fir-trees to the village of *Eberstadt*, where is seen the old castle of *Frankenstein*, which might not improperly be called the guardian of the *Bergstrasse*, as it appears to protect the entrance to this country. This chateau existed as far back as the time of the Carlovingian kings; and judging by the ruins, it appears to have been a chef-d'œuvre of ancient architecture.

Another road, also passing through the wood of fir-trees, which here bears the name of *Tanne*, leads from *Eberstadt* to *Bessungen*, a large and opulent village, that may be considered as a suburb of *Darmstadt*. There are barracks for two squadrons of

light horse, and two gardens belonging to the court, one of which contains a great number of exotic plants, and a fine orangery.

DARMSTADT

(Formerly Darmunstadt), the residence of the grand duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, is situated in the midst of a vast plain, which is entirely destitute of beauty, in the environs of the town on the side of the Rhine; but is much pleasanter in that part towards the Bergstrasse and the Odenwald.

The town at present contains about 1,000 houses and 16,000 inhabitants, but new streets are added to it every year, and plans are still forming for its extension. Those who have not seen Darmstadt for the last 18 years will scarcely recognize it; a new town has sprung up by the side of the old one, which nearly equals it in size, and surpasses it in beauty.

The most remarkable objects in Darmstadt are :—
1, the Castle, which is the residence of the grand duke. The landgrave Ernest-Lewis, who died in 1739, projected a splendid palace, only a portion of which has been completed. This, however, comprises the following objects worthy of notice. The museum, which has only been open to the public since the reign of the present grand duke, and which has been considerably augmented by purchases, as well as by the donations of baron Hübsch. It contains some curious philosophical instruments, a collection of engravings and drawings, and some

antiquities, among which is a mummy in good preservation. The picture gallery, which contains upwards of 600 paintings of the different schools. There is also in the private rooms a collection of models, some in cork, and some in plaster, representing ancient Roman monuments. The cabinet of natural history, remarkable for a collection of bones of different animals now unknown, the greater part of which have been found in the vicinity of Darmstadt. An armoury of considerable extent. A collection of costumes of various nations. Most of these various collections are open to the public every Wednesday, from nine o'clock to one. Strangers are admitted every day. The library belonging to the court contains 110,000 volumes, and is constantly receiving additions. It is open on Mondays and Fridays from two to five; 2, the Theatre, built in 1819, from designs by M. Moller, a pupil of M. Weinbrenner. It is capable of accommodating 1,800 spectators. The opera here is celebrated, the grand duke being a great connoisseur of music; 3, the building called *Exercierhaus*, which is a curious piece of architecture, erected by Louis IX, in 1772, is 272 feet long by 134 wide. It was formerly used for military exercises, but is now a depot of artillery; 4, the Gymnasium, founded in 1627, by the landgrave George. This establishment has been particularly distinguished since the time of Wenk, and is now under the able direction of J. G. Zimmerman; 5, the New Catholic Church; 6, the New Assembly-room, built by M.

Moller ; 7, the various English Gardens, which are all beautiful, but particularly the one called Herrengarten, where there is a very remarkable monument, erected by Frederick I to the memory of a princess of Darmstadt ; 8, the two great Stables belonging to the court ; 9, the New Fountain.

Inns.—The Court of Darmstadt ; the Hesse Hôtel ; the Grape.

There are at Darmstadt two societies called clubs, to which strangers may easily gain access. The members meet in splendid apartments every Thursday evening, from six o'clock till nine, in order to enjoy the pleasures of conversation, music, dancing, cards, and other games.

There are several agreeable promenades in the environs of Darmstadt : amongst others, the avenue of linden-trees on that side towards Mayence ; the gardens near the town, and those at Bessungen ; the road which leads to the lake called *Grosser Trog*, by means of which the whole town may be inundated in case of fire ; the road leading to the place called *Dreg Brunnen* ; that over the mountain of *Hergottsberg* (about a quarter of a league from Darmstadt), whence there is a fine prospect of the environs of the Rhine, as well as some very beautiful forest scenery ; the road to the farm called *Karlshof*, belonging to M. Berkhausen

Another excursion is that of *Schlampelweg*, to the farm of *Dippelshof*, one league and a half, and thence to *Oberramstadt*, the birth-place of Lichtenberg, half a league.

Another very agreeable road is the one leading to *Niederramstadt*: a hut, situated at the end of a picturesque forest, suddenly appears to view, surrounded by a pretty garden; the hut itself was built by the hereditary princess of Darmstadt, who formerly made it her favourite residence, and gave it the name of Emmeline's Hut. On quitting this place the traveller may take the road to the right, which leads to the paper-mill, whence he may return through a charming valley to *Eberstadt*.

Another tour may be made to *Cranichstein*, a hunting seat built by the landgrave Louis VIII. In the corridors of this chateau are seen a great number of stags' horns, most of which are very remarkable.

Another excursion is to the Pheasantry, half a league distant, beyond which the road leads to the village of *Allerheiligen*, and thence to the post station of *Langen*, half-way between Darmstadt and Frankfort.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE

Is situated six leagues from Darmstadt. It was formerly an imperial town, and the place where the Roman Emperors were elected. It is now one of the four free towns of Germany, and the seat of the Germanic Diet. It is situated on the Maine, in a fertile plain bounded by hills on the south and north.

The Maine divides the town into two unequal parts. A stone bridge connects the northern part,

which is Frankfort properly so called, with the southern portion, which is of much less extent, and bears the name of Sachsenhausen. This bridge was constructed in the 14th century, and rests on 14 large arches. It is about 1,020 English feet in length, and 30 feet in breadth. The Maine is here about 278 feet above the level of the sea. It falls about 32 feet between Frankfort and Mayence.

Four old towers (Wartthurme) situated on the four principal roads, about half a league from the town, denote the ancient boundaries of the territory of Frankfort.

Frankfort has nine principal gates, two of which are at Sachsenhausen. When the fortifications were demolished between 1806 and 1812, the old gates were transformed into elegant barriers, and their gloomy towers replaced by toll and guard houses of modern architecture. The site of the fortifications was also laid out at the same time into charming promenades, which surround the town, and form an excellent scene of recreation for its inhabitants.

Frankfort is divided into twelve quarters, designated by the first twelve letters of the alphabet (A to M), and Sachsenhausen into two quarters (N and O). The number of houses amounts to 4,000. The houses of each quarter bear numbers in the Arabic character; and those of the new streets on the site of the fortifications are numbered with Roman letters; a mode which affords great facility in finding out any particular house. There

are about 45,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are Lutherans. The remaining third is about equally divided into Catholics, Calvinists, and Jews.

Frankfort was originally only an imperial palace, which Charlemagne built at the time of his passage into this country; for the real meaning of the word *furt* in *Frankfurt* is *passage*. The first notice of Frankfort in history, refers to the year 793, when Charlemagne held a Diet in this place for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the church and empire. The establishment of a colony of Saxon prisoners in Sachsenhausen, about this period, is a comparatively recent tradition without any solid foundation. The palace of Charlemagne stood on the spot now occupied by the church of St. Leonard, but no traces of it exist. In 822, Louis le Débonnaire erected another palace, the chapel of which, the oldest building in the town, and the name of Saalhof, are alone preserved. From the time of Louis le Débonnaire till the extinction of the Carlovingian race, Frankfort was the capital of East Franconia. It was probably during the dominion of the Othos, that the town was surrounded by walls. In the reign of Louis of Bavaria (after 1333), the citizens extended the enclosure of their town, the boundaries of which were not farther enlarged till later times. From 1147, Frankfort had become by custom, and in 1356, was created by an article in the Golden Bull, the seat of the election of the German emperors.

In more recent times, the elections have taken place there, although Aix-la-Chapelle was the town appointed for the coronations.

Two fairs are held annually at Frankfort. That in autumn (about the beginning of September) is the oldest: it is probably indebted for its origin to the fête held there in the 9th century, to celebrate the dedication of St. Mary's church. In 1240, the emperor Frederick II declared that all persons resorting to it should be under the particular protection of the emperor and of himself. Frankfort is indebted to Louis of Bavaria for the Easter fair, which was established there in 1330.

After various political discussions, in the 14th and beginning of the 17th century, the customs and convention of 1613 served to establish the internal constitution of the town. Some slight alterations were made in 1732, by the publication of two imperial rescripts, prescribing the institution of a council of representatives of the townsmen.

During the wars of the French revolution, Frankfort was several times laid under contribution, and even bombarded during three days by the French, who burnt a part of the Jews' quarter, built in 1662. The city was deprived of its liberty by Napoleon, and given to the prince primate. It then became the capital of the grand duchy of Frankfort, and remained so till after the victory of Leipsic, when the Allied Powers restored its independence, December 13th, 1813. Since this period it has formed part of the Germanic Diet, and

is also the seat of the Assembly of Deputies; it furnishes seven hundred and twenty men as its contingent of troops, and, in conjunction with the three other free towns, has a voice in the deliberations. Independently of a deputy at the Diet, it has *chargés-d'affaires* at Vienna and at Paris, and consuls at London and Philadelphia. The sovereigns who formed the Holy Alliance invited Frankfort to join them, a request with which the town complied.

The new constitution of the town, which was established October 18th, 1816, is a temperate democracy. The supreme government rests in the body of townsmen professing the Christian religion, and is exercised by three powers,—the Senate, the Council of Representatives of the townsmen, and the Legislative Body.

The Lutheran churches are:—1, the Church of barefooted Carmelites, in the Barfusser Gasse, begun towards the close of the last century; but only recently finished. It is built of free-stone, and forms an oval 132 feet in length, and 108 in breadth; 2, the Church of St. Catherine, in the Parade Platz; 3, the Church of White Ladies, near the barracks, containing a picture by Wendelstadt; 4, the Church of St. Peter, in the Alte Gasse, near the old cemetery; 5, the Church of the Holy Ghost, belonging to the hospital of the same name; 6, the Church of the Three Kings, at Sachsenhausen.

There are also several oratories. The reformed

communities, German and French, have each a church built in the antique style. The French church is between the Rossmarkt and the Comodien Platz. The German is in the Gross Korn Markt.

The Roman Catholic churches are :—

1, The Cathedral, or Church of St. Bartholomew, on the south side of the town, not far from the bridge. It was nearly of the same form and size in the 14th century as at present. In this church the kings of Germany were elected, and after the election stood on the altar. The old chapel where the election took place still exists. The Cathedral also contains the tomb of Gonthier of Schwarzburg, who died at Frankfort in the 14th century; that of Rodolph of Sachsenhausen, and several other ancient monuments. The sculpture of the stalls was executed in the 14th century. In the sacristy are several pictures of the ancient German school. Those in the church are of the modern Flemish school. On one side of the church is the Belfry, which was begun by the architect Matern Gartner, who carried it to a height of 260 feet. It was finished in 1509, by John of Ettlingen.

2, The Church of St. Leonard on the river side occupies the site of the palace of Charlemagne. The two towers date as far back as the commencement of the 13th century, a period when the emperor Frederick II presented to the town the ground on which the church is built: the other parts are not so old. The roof of one of the naves is

curiously constructed. The altar-piece is by Stieler.

3, The Church of our Lady, in the Liebfrauen Berg, was built in the 14th century. A sculpture over the principal entrance representing the adoration of the Magi, is a fine specimen of German sculpture. Inside the church is a picture attributed to Martin Schoen.

4, The Chapel of the ancient Palace of the Knights of the Teutonic Order, was restored a few years ago.

There are also several churches and chapels where divine service is no longer performed: amongst them are the chapels of Saalhof, St. Michael, the churches of the Order of St. John, of the Dominicans, of the Carmelites, which are now warehouses; and the church of St. Nicholas, on the south side of the Roemer Berg, with a handsome octagon tower, transformed into a granary.

The Jews have a synagogue in the Juden Gasse: and to the north of the town is an extensive cemetery, which was laid out in 1827, and occupies a charming situation.

The following are the most remarkable buildings:—

1, the Roemer, or Town House, on the west side of the Roemer Berg, is a very irregular edifice, consisting of a number of private buildings, which the Corporation has successively bought and united together. The great hall has been erected more than 400 years. In the hall of the emperors, where the newly crowned monarch

dined, are portraits of all the emperors of Germany, from Conrad I, with the exception of the last, for whom there was no room. The old hall for conferences at the time of the elections is now appropriated to the sittings of the Senate. Amongst the archives of the town is the celebrated Golden Bull, the oldest constitution of the empire, which was published by the emperor Charles IV, in 1356.

2, The Braunfels near the Liebfrauen Berg. The Exchange is held in the court of this building every day from noon till one. During the fair it presents a long row of richly-furnished shops. It was at this place that the emperor Maximilian opened, in 1495, the Imperial Chamber, the seat of which was afterwards transferred to Spire, and thence to Wetzlar.

3, The Palace Taxis in the Gross Eschenheimer Gasse, was erected about 1730, from designs by the Italian architect De Opera. It is a large building adorned with sculpture and painting, in the style of that period. It is now the residence of the Austrian ambassador, the president of the Germanic Diet, which holds its sittings in one of the halls of this palace.

4, The Arsenal is situated in the large street called the Zeil. The upper part of it is now used as a prison.

5, The Barracks, situated near the river, and at the west end of the town, were formerly a convent of Carmelites. The old cloister, in one of the courts,

presents some frescoes executed in the beginning of the 16th century.

6, The Palace of the Knights of the Teutonic Order is situated at Sachsenhausen. It belongs to the Emperor of Austria, but is quite deserted.

As constructions of the middle ages, we may notice the building called the Stone House, in the market place, that which is used as a linen warehouse (Leinwandhaus), and that called Fursteneck. The house on the Zeil, which formerly belonged to M. de Schweizer, is an elegant modern building.

The House designated by letter F, No. 74, in the street Gross-Hirschgraben, was the birth-place of the poet Goëthe.

The charitable institutions are:—1, the Hospital of the Holy Ghost, on the river side, near the Cathedral; 2, the Hospital of Senkenberg, connected with the Academy of Medicine, and founded in 1763, by Dr. Senkenberg. It is situated on the north side of the town near the Eschenheimer Gate. With this hospital are united the funds given by the senator Broenner for the maintenance of six old men who are no longer able to earn their own bread; 3, the Hospital for Foreigners, with which is connected an establishment for the epileptic; 4, the Orphan House, in the Seiler Strasse; 5, the Charity House, founded since the Restoration; 6, the Rothschild Hospital, at the corner of the Recheney Garden, for the reception of poor and sick Jews.

Besides these various public benevolent establishments, Frankfort possesses a great number of institutions which render pecuniary assistance to the indigent, but have no buildings connected with them.

Amongst the institutions for the promotion of the arts and sciences may be mentioned:—

1, The various public schools, particularly the Gymnasium, which is intended to prepare young gentlemen for the higher branches of study; then the Norman School, the School of St. Catherine, that of the White Ladies, the Catholic School for boys, and that for girls, and the Jews' School.

2, The Public Library, situated on the river side, at the east end of Frankfort, is a handsome stone building, erected in 1825, from designs by M. Hess. The library consists of 50,000 volumes; it comprises a considerable number of rare editions, and a very complete collection of works on the history of Germany. There are also some Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and German antiquities. The whole is open to the public on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 11 to 12, and on Wednesdays and Fridays, from two till four.

3, The Academy of Medicine, of Senkenberg, was founded and endowed in 1763, by Dr. Senkenberg. It possesses a collection of medical works, a botanic garden, and an anatomical hall, in which lectures are delivered gratuitously.

4, The Society of Senkenberg for the study of Natural History, was connected with the preceding

institution in 1817. In a building adjoining the Senkenberg Hospital are deposited the collections of the society, consisting of the various productions of the three kingdoms of nature. Amongst them are a giraffe, or camelopardalis; a hippopotamus, and a large collection of butterflies. The public are admitted to view the collections on Wednesdays from two to four, and on Fridays from eleven to one. Lectures are also delivered here.

5, The Society of the Physical Sciences was founded in 1824, for promoting the study of natural philosophy and chemistry.

6, The Polytechnic Society, for the advancement of the useful arts and sciences connected with them, was founded in 1816.

7, The Literary Cabinet in the Rossmarkt, and the Casino in the same building, are institutions where persons meet to read the newspapers and periodical works, play at billiards, etc. Strangers can be introduced by a member.

8, The Museum, in the English Hotel, was established for the exhibition of works of art, the delivery of lectures on literary subjects, and the performance of select pieces of music. The sittings are held every other Friday evening during the winter. Strangers may be introduced.

9, The Staedal Academy of Painting, in the Rossmarkt, was founded in 1816, for the benefit of the inhabitants of Frankfort, by the will of the late J. F. Staedel, an eminent merchant. It possesses casts of the bas-reliefs of the Parthenon, and of

the Temple of Apollo of Phigalia, and numerous pictures of the old German and Flemish schools, among which may be seen specimens by John Holbein the elder, Philip Uffenbach, Ruysdael, etc. One of the rooms is entirely appropriated to engravings, which are changed every fortnight. The whole number of engravings amounts to 30,000, of which 1,800 are the works of Albert Durer. The rooms are open to the public on Sundays from ten till one; on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from three to six, and during the fairs every day except Saturday, from ten till one.

10, The principal private collections of works of art are :—M. Bethmann's museum, in which are numerous casts from the antique, and a very fine statue of Ariadne, by Dannecker; M. Passavant's collection of pictures and drawings by modern artists; and M. Schneider's collection of drawings by the German artists who were at Rome in 1818. Messrs. Brentano, Wilmans, G. Finger, and Prehm, have collections of pictures by the old masters.

11, The Theatre, in the Comodien Platz, has been built about half a century. Opera, tragedy, and comedy are all performed here. The theatre is open every evening except Monday and Friday. This theatre has an excellent orchestra, as well as good singers and actors.

12, The Society of St. Cecilia consists of a number of amateurs, who meet together for the performance of sacred music. They occasionally give public concerts, which are well attended.

Frankfort contains four Freemasons' Lodges : the Union, Socrates, Charles, and the Rising Sun. There are numerous private societies to which the members may introduce their friends.

The Vauxhall is situated within the town. It is illuminated in the evening, and is much frequented.

The principal articles of trade at Frankfort are wines, English merchandize, silks, wools, leather, and timber; and the chief manufactures snuff, cards, tapestry, carpets, and oil-cloth. Printing and book-selling employ a number of persons; and an extensive banking and commission business is carried on here. The two fairs, which are always well attended, contribute greatly to the commercial prosperity of the town.

Hotels of the first class :—The Weidenhof, in the Zeil; the English Hotel, in the Rossmarkt; the Paris Hotel, in the Parade Platz, not far from the Post and the Theatre; the Roman Emperor, in the Zeil; the Russian Hotel, formerly the Schweizer Palace, in the Zeil; the Swan and the Weidenbusch, both near the Comodien Platz.

Hotels of the second class :—The Three Crowns; the Landesberg; the Lion; the Court of Nassau; the Horse; the Court of Augsburg; the Court of Brabant; the Town of Darmstadt; of Kreuznach; of Cassel; of Friedberg; the Mont-Tonnerre; the Barley-Mow; the Green Tree; the Linden Tree; the Mulberry Tree; the King of Prussia; the Grapes.

The Diligence or Eil-waggon office is at the corner of the Parade Platz.

The Post Office is in the Zeil.

ENVIRONS.—The whole town, as already mentioned, is surrounded by public walks, which occupy the site of the ancient fortifications. Outside of them, near the Friedberg Gate, is a monument, erected in honour of the Hessians who were killed at the taking of Frankfort, in 1792.

Beyond these promenades are innumerable kitchen-gardens, which supply the town with vegetables, and many country-houses surrounded by pleasure grounds.

The places worth seeing at a greater distance from Frankfort are :—1, the Farm of Riedhof; 2, that of Sandhof; 3, the House called Forsthaus, where there is always a great deal of company, particularly on Sundays; 4, *Oberrard*; 5, the little Town of *Offenbach*, which has a very cheerful appearance, and is remarkable for the superb bathing-house belonging to Metzler, the banker; for the establishment of Kirtsen and Dyk, where very beautiful carriages are made; and for several other manufactories; 6, the Height called *Ginnheimerhöhe*, and the Mountain of *Röderberg*, whence there are some very fine prospects; 7, the Field of Battle near Bergen, and the River Nidda; 8, the Bath of *Wilhelmsbad*, with the beautiful gardens which surround it.

Travellers may make a very interesting excursion from Frankfort to the mountains of Taunus, which

extend from the town of *Friedberg*, in the district of Wetterau, to *Wiesbaden*, and from the *Rheingau* as far as *Oberlahnstein*, forming two parallel chains united by other mountains of an inferior rank. A branch leading from one of these chains reaches the river Ems. More than 30 fountains of mineral water spring from these mountains.

In the environs of Frankfort are seen two other very high mountains, which surpass all those above mentioned: these are the *Feldberg* and the *Altkönig*, which rise 2,000 feet above the level of the Maine. Those who have only a few days to spare for this excursion, should take the road through *Rodelheim*, where they will see some pretty country-houses with beautiful gardens; and through Soden, where there is a salt-pit and three bathing-houses. From this place they may proceed to *Kronenberg*, a small town situated at the foot of Mount Altkönig, in the midst of chestnut and other fruit trees. Here they will see an old ruined castle and several other monuments of ancient times. From Kronenberg the traveller should pay a visit to the ruins of *Falkenstein*, whence there is a view of more than 70 villages, as well as of a part of the Rheingau. In the vicinity are the four picturesque valleys of *Fischbach*, *Lorsbach*, *Fokenhausen*, and *Brenthal*. The village of *Eppstein*, with two ruinous castles, and a fountain of mineral water, is situated in the centre of these valleys. The *Altkönig* is very difficult of ascent, but the traveller will be amply repaid for his trouble by the magnificent prospect which he will enjoy

from its summit. In the environs of this mountain are situated the ancient fort of *Königstein*, the town of *Hombourg Vor der Höhe*, with some fine gardens and Roman monuments, the old castle of *Saalsburg*, built by Drusus, and at a short distance from it, the remains of a Roman bath. By the side of the Altkönig rises the *Feldberg*, 2,600 feet above the level of the sea. The view from the top of this mountain includes a space of 150 leagues. The most distant objects seen from it are the mountain of Inselberg near Gotha, the Mercury near Baden, the Donnon, which forms part of the Vosges, the heights in the environs of the Moselle, and the seven mountains near Bonn, the chain of mountains which cross Westphalia, the mountain called Missner in Lower Hesse, and the Forest of Habichtswald near Cassel.

Packet-boats arrive daily at Frankfort, from Mayence, Hanau, and Offenbach. These boats return the same day. There is also a diligence which leaves Frankfort every day at 11 o'clock in the morning, and reaches Mayence at four in the afternoon. The fare of the latter is a crown of Brabant (two florins forty-two kreuzers). Another diligence goes and returns from Frankfort to Wiesbaden, from the 1st of May to the 1st of October. Return carriages to Darmstadt, Mayence, Wiesbaden, and other places in the vicinity, may generally be met with near the principal hotels.

It is eight leagues from Frankfort to Mayence : the road leading to it passes through *Hochs*, a

small town on the right bank of the Nidda, *Haddersheim*, where there is a post-house, and *Weilbach*. In the latter place there is a spring of water, which contains more sulphur than those of Aix-la-Chapelle and of Nenndorf, and which possesses medicinal qualities.

Hochheim is two leagues from Weilbach, and is situated on a height whence there is a very fine view of the Maine as far as Mayence. The wine made there is considered one of the best Rhenish wines. There are a great number of vineyards in the district of Hochheim, but the best wines are produced from the vines which grow on a hill behind the old deanery-house, in a space of eight acres. Every acre contains 4,100 vines, each of which is considered to be worth a ducat. In a good season this hill produces 12 large butts of wine, each containing seven and a half *ohm* (a German measure). One of these butts is frequently sold for 1,500 florins or more, even while the wine is new. This hill is entirely exposed to the rays of the sun, and is sheltered from the north wind by the town. A rivulet which flows around it serves to preserve moisture in the dry season, and in the rainy season prevents the vines from being inundated, by receiving the superabundant waters through numerous wooden pipes placed there in order to drain the land.

Mayence is nearly two leagues beyond Hochheim: the whole of the road leading to it is bordered with vineyards and fields planted with trees.

The town of *Cassel*, situated on the right bank

of the Rhine, is well fortified, and communicates with Mayence by a bridge composed of 56 boats. It is 766 paces in length.

MAYENCE. See page 134.

V.—THE RHEINGAU ;

OR VALLEY OF THE RHINE FROM MAYENCE TO BINGEN.

TRAVELLERS will perhaps find it both convenient and agreeable to take their passage from Mayence to Cologne, in the steam-boat which descends the Rhine ; but by this mode of conveyance they will lose the opportunity of seeing many charming valleys, as well as the numerous and magnificent prospects from the tops of the mountains and the old castles on the banks of this river. In order more fully to enjoy the varied and beautiful scenery with which this part of the country abounds, it would be better for a small party to hire a private boat, and to land at some of the most remarkable places. Those who wish to examine minutely all that is interesting in the valley of the Rhine between Mayence and Bonn, ought to devote six or seven days to it, and afterwards return by land, passing through the bathing places of the Taunus.

The voyage from Mayence to Bingen is one of the most delightful in all Germany. If the traveller prefer walking, he should take the right bank. The river presents three principal points of view. The first is between the islands near *Bibérich* ; the second at *Giese*, near *Huttenheim* ; and the third is

that of *Giessenheim* and *Rudesheim*. In order, however, to obtain a view of the whole of the Rheingau, the tourist should proceed by the high-road from Mayence to Niederingelheim. Near the latter place is a monument erected in honour of M. Jeanbon St. André, who was prefect under the French government, and exerted himself in the construction of this road.

Neideringelheim is two leagues from Mayence on the road to Bingen. The hill near it commands a beautiful view, embracing the whole of the Rheingau between Ellfield and Bingen. Several authors have mentioned Ingelheim as the birth-place of Charlemagne. It is certain that he built a superb stone palace here, between the years 768 and 774, and that he frequently resided in it. One hundred pillars, brought from Rome and Ravenna, decorated the outside of this palace. Several general diets and some councils were held there, and Ingelheim has been the theatre of more than one interesting scene in the history of Germany. Frederick I repaired the palace, and Charles IV was the last emperor who resided in it. Frederick also built a new chapel here, in which he placed some canons of the royal chapter of Prague ; but Ingelheim was soon afterwards given by him in pledge to the house of the electors of the palatinate, who retained possession of it till within a short time. In the war between Frederick the Victorious and the archbishop Adolphus of Mayence, the palace was burnt by the troops of the latter. The ruins which

still remain, bear the name of Saal, and they occupy a considerable space on the western side of the town.

Inns.—The Green Tree ; the Post.

If the traveller embarks at Mayence, he will pass two pretty islands, the *Petersaue* and the *Ingelheimer Aue*. About a league below Mayence is *Biberich*, the residence of the prince of Nassau-Usingen, which was built by prince George Augustus, in the beginning of the 18th century. This chateau is particularly well situated on the banks of the river ; and contains handsome and well-furnished apartments. The dining-room is a rotunda adorned with pillars of Limburg marble. Behind the chateau extends a vast and beautiful garden, by which it is united to a delightful and very fertile part of the country. In this garden stands the old chateau of *Mosbach*, but it is not allowed to be opened to the public in general. Some valuable monuments are preserved there, collected from various places, and bearing different dates, but most of them have been brought from the convent of Eberbach, which has been sequestered.

Near Biberich is a sort of rampart with a deep ditch, extending from the bank of the river to the forest of Landswald, which passes round the Rheingau, and terminates near Lorrach. From a neighbouring height the traveller will enjoy a magnificent prospect ; at his feet is seen a delightful country interspersed with fruit-trees, and having the appearance of a beautiful garden, bordered by the

chateau of Biberich, and the silvery waters of the Rhine; on the other side of the river appears the village of *Mombach*, crowned with a small wood of fir-trees, and beyond it is *Budenheim*. The blue mountains of the Rheingau raise their lofty summits on the right bank of this river, which resembles a majestic lake, whose waters reflect the villages of Schierstein, Ellfeld, and Walluf; three places situated on its banks. In the distance are seen the mountains of Johannisberg and Rochusberg, and at the furthest extremity of the horizon may be perceived the Bingerloch. The prospect is not less charming on the side of Mayence, Cassel, and Hochheim. Behind the heights of *Erbenheim*, on a hill, stand the ruins of the castle of *Sonnenberg*, formerly the residence of the emperor Adolphus of Nassau.

When the traveller has passed the islands near Biberich, he will enjoy a fine view of the Rheingau. The heights which border the Rhine are divided into terraces planted with vineyards, forming in the distance a sort of semicircle.

The next place the traveller comes to is *Schierstein*, where there is a beautiful garden which formerly belonged to the family of Holzhausen. Schierstein might with great propriety be called the orchard of the Rheingau, as it produces an immense quantity of fruit, some of which is sent to a great distance. In its vicinity are the ruins of the castle of *Frauenstein*.

After passing Schierstein, the traveller will ar-

rive at *Nieder Walluf*, which is justly termed the gate of the *Rheingau*. At this village he will see, on the banks of the river, a pretty country-house belonging to the count of Stadion. The whole country between this place and Lorchhausen is called the *Rheingau*, which, under the dominion of the Franks, formed a distinct district, and was given by Louis, the last Carolingian king, to the archbishop of Mayence. Between *Nieder Walluf* and *Budenheim*, on the opposite side of the Rhine, is a ferry. This route from Mayence to *Budenheim* is half a league shorter than that through *Biberich*.

Ellfeld, the principal place in the *Rheingau*, and remarkable for its Gothic towers, is situated half a league from *Neider Walluf*. There is a fine range of country-houses on the banks of the river, the most remarkable of which belongs to the counts of Elz. There is also a handsome and spacious inn on the banks of the river, called the *Rose*. The boatmen who live here are famous for their skill in the navigation of the Rhine. *Ellfeld* was formerly called *Alta Villa*, and was raised to the rank of a town in the 14th century, by Louis of Bavaria. It was originally a palace, which Otho I gave to the church of Mayence; and was the usual residence of the bishops, and of several noble families, in the 14th and 15th centuries. Henry Bechtermunz, a pupil and companion of Guttemberg, established a printing-press here, in the 15th century. Behind *Ellfeld*, in a pleasant valley, is *Kidrich*, where there is a country-house near a hill called *Ritters-*

ruhe, which commands a fine prospect on the side towards Mayence. Behind Kidrich are the ruins of *Scharfenstein*, which existed in the 12th century. It belonged to the chapter of Mayence, to which the nobles of Scharfenstein were tributary. A branch of this family afterwards possessed it, but as they were very unruly vassals, the archbishops erected the castle of *Neuenhus* or *Neuhaus* in the vicinity. The ruins belong to the counts of Basenheim.

Still higher in the wood is the town of *Rauenthal*, which produces excellent wines. There was formerly a convent of the same name.

Below Ellfeld is the farm of *Dreiserhof*, and not far from it the village of *Erbach*, where there are several villas, one of which belongs to the Burgrave of Westfalen. The church and the tombs of the nobles of Alendorf, whose castle was in the vicinity, are worthy of notice. *Inn.*—The Grapes. From this place the traveller may make two excursions, which will occupy but little time. One is to visit *Niederingelheim*, situated near the left bank of the Rhine, a description of which has been given before; and the other to see the ancient abbey of *Erbach* or *Eberbach*, in a wood not far from Ellfeld. This abbey was founded in 1135, by the archbishop Adalbert of Mayence. It is now used partly as a house of correction, and partly as a mad-house. A coach road passes over the site of the church, and the monuments for which it was remarkable have disappeared.

Three-quarters of a league from Ellfeld is the village of *Hattenheim*. The traveller will pass three islands, called *Langenwertherau*, *Rheinaue*, and *Sandaue*. Hattenheim has several villas. A delicious wine, called Markebrunner, is made at this place. It is grown on the *Strahlenberg*, and derives its name from a spring by which this beautiful country is watered. Having passed Hattenheim, we perceive the chateau of *Reichartshausen*, belonging to count Schoenborn.

Half a league lower is the town of *Oestrich*, which is likewise adorned with country-seats. The little river *Selz* falls into the Rhine opposite to Oestrich. Half a league distant, on the banks of the river, are *Mittelheim* and *Winkel* or *Weinzell* (vini cella). On a height above Oestrich are the village and vineyard of *Hallgarten*, and lower, is the old convent of *Gottesthal*. *Winkel* and *Lorch* are undoubtedly of Roman origin, and hence are derived the local names of *Heidengass*, *Heidenloch* (street and hole of the Pagans). The Romans had wine stores for their troops here. At the extremity of Winkel are the ruins of the village of *Bartholomæ*, some houses, and a mill; and a little farther *Klause*, an old convent, which has been a long time deserted.

Still higher, near a small chapel, the road turns to the right to *Vollraths*, belonging to the lords of *Greifenklau*, and to the left, to *Johannisberg*.

The *Johannisberg* (mount St. John), or *Bischofsberg*, which is divided into a sort of terrace,

rises with a gentle slope, and overlooks a delightful country. From this mountain may be seen the whole extent of the Rheingau, with its numberless towns and villages, its country-seats, its convents, its mountains, and its ancient chateaux; including also a view of the river with its scattered islands.

The famous priory of Johannisberg was founded in 1109, by Ruthard II, archbishop of Mayence; and count Rodolphus or Rheinhof, of the Rheingau, enriched it by very considerable donations. Archbishop Adalbert converted the priory into an abbey in 1130; it was dissolved in 1567, the cloister having been burnt fifteen years before by Albert of Brandenburg. The Swedes destroyed the remaining buildings during the thirty years' war. In 1641, Johannisberg was sold for 30,000 florins to Hubert de Bleymann, treasurer of the empire, whose heirs resigned it, in 1716, to the abbey of Fulde. The building then arose from its ruins, and the cultivation of vines was increased. The wines made at this place are the dearest, and are considered the best of the Rhenish wines. The vineyards occupy a space of sixty-three acres, and produce annually twenty-five hogsheads, each containing 1,300 bottles, usually worth 20 to 24,000 florins; but amounting in good years to double that sum, exclusive of other wines of inferior quality. The wines are all of the Risling kind, and the best grow nearest to the house. The vintages take place a fortnight later than in other parts of the Rheingau.

The grapes which fall to the ground in consequence of this delay, are collected together by forks made for this purpose. In 1809, the wine of the first quality was sold at four florins a bottle, and the inferior at three florins and $1\frac{1}{2}$ florin. The wines of 1779, 1788, and 1805, are sold as high as twelve florins a bottle. In 1816, this estate was given to prince Metternich by the emperor of Austria.

A little distance from Johannisberg formerly stood the convent of *Gottesthal*. It was sold by auction a few years back, and no traces of it are now visible.

Half a league from the Johannisberg is *Geissenheim*, where there are some pretty country-seats belonging to the counts of Ingelheim and Degenfeld, M. Gontard, etc. The church contains the tomb of the elector John Philip of Schönborn, a man of excellent character. The fanatic Barthelemy Holzhausen, and the celebrated Leibnitz, were once in his service. This tomb was executed by the sculptor Rauchmüller.

The Rhine near Geissenheim is 2,000 feet in breadth.

Inns.—The Crown, and the Swan.

The *Rothenberg*, above Geissenheim, commands a fine view.

Between Geissenheim and Rudesheim stands *Eubingen*, formerly a convent. It is now an arsenal and an infirmary. When Albert of Austria made war against the elector, and approached Bingen, the nuns of Ruppertsberg, near Bingen,

took refuge in this convent; where they preserved, until within a few years, several MS. letters of St. Hildegard, the first abbess of Ruppertsberg; also her ring, bearing this inscription, *I suffer willingly*, and a prayer-book ornamented with pictures, which she was accustomed to use, and which is said to have been given her by St. Bernard. The greater part of the building was taken down in 1816, and the remainder turned into an arsenal.

Instead of passing by Eubingen on quitting Geissenheim, the traveller would do better to take the road leading to the wood of *Niederwald*, which is situated on the top of a mountain, behind Rudesheim. A guide will lead him through a pleasant wood to a small temple, whence there is a magnificent prospect. On one side are seen the numerous islands watered by the Rhine, and on the other appears a deep and black-looking gulf overhung by rocks, surmounted by old castles in ruins, over which the river has forced a passage. In the distance is seen the Nah, mingling its waters with those of the Rhine. On the left bank stands the town of Bingen, at the foot of a mountain on which are the ruins of the chateau of *Klopp*; at a short distance rises the *Rochusberg* (mount St. Roch), and on the right, the mountain of *Ruppertsberg* with the ruins of an old convent. In the river beneath is the *Mouse Tower*. From the temple the tourist should proceed to *Rossel*, at the farthest extremity of the *Niederwald*, which commands a fine view. Refreshment must be taken from Geissen-

heim or Rudesheim, as none can be procured at the forester's, which is the only house in the Niederwald.

If the tourist comes from the Niederwald through Geissenheim, he will visit Eubingen, in his way to RUDESHEIM. If he prefers going by water, he will enjoy, as he approaches Rudesheim, one of the finest views of the Rhine. This town extends itself along the banks of the river, and at the extremity of it is seen the ancient chateau of the knights of Brömser. The Rochusberg is situated on the left, and opposite Rudesheim appears the town of Bingen. The whole scene is closed in by rocks, which rise near the mouth of the Nah, and on each side of the Rhine, forming a gulf in which the river appears to be swallowed up. Those who wish to make an excursion to the wood of Niederwald from Rudesheim, may go and return very conveniently in about three hours. •

The vineyards situated on the mountain behind Rudesheim, produce very good wine. The first vines were planted there in the 11th century, under the direction of Sigéfroï, archbishop of Mayence.

Rudesheim is remarkable for its ancient castles, the most remarkable of which is the *Nieder Burg*, or *Fort Ingelheim*, close to the Rhine. This was a supreme court in the time of Charlemagne; it afterwards belonged to the archbishopric of Mayence, and in the 13th century became the property of the Rudesheim family. After the extinction of this family, it passed through various hands to count

Metternich, who sold it to count Ingelheim. Its present possessor has restored it in so perfect a manner, that it might be mistaken for the original building. It affords a curious picture of ancient times.

Close to the Nieder Burg is the *Obere* or *Boosenburg*, consisting of two buildings of different periods ; and near the market-place is a third fort, called the *Vorderburg*, only one tower of which remains.

The fourth castle is the *Bromserburg*, which is situated in the highest part of the town. It belongs to the counts of Coudenhofen. These ruins have a very picturesque effect. The knights' hall, the bed-room, and the chapel, still remain. Here also are shown various antiquities connected with the history of the Bromser family.

The Saalhof in the market-place of Rudesheim is supposed to have been a royal palace. Rudesheim carries on a large trade in wine, and its boatmen are famous for their skill. Many rafts are constructed here.

Inns.—The Angel; the Hotel of Darmstadt; the Swan; the Lion; the Three Crowns; the Swimmer.

On the left bank of the Rhine, opposite Rudesheim, is the village of *Kempton*, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Rochusberg.

A league from Kempton stands the small town of

BINGEN,

Containing 4,300 inhabitants. On the right is the mountain of Rudesheim, whose summit appears

lost in clouds, and near it stands the old castle of *Ehrenfels*, entirely surrounded by rocks. Behind Bingen runs a chain of mountains covered with wood, and beneath them is the Bingerloch. More than one old castle in ruins appears suspended from a steep rock; and in the distance amongst some trees may be perceived the remains of the church or chapel of St. Clement. The river first rushes with impetuosity towards this chain of black mountains; but afterwards turns suddenly to the north, breaking against the rocks in the environs of the tower of Hatto, or Mäusethurm (rats' tower).

It is very evident that the ridge of mountains near Bingen was formerly obstructed by rocks, which opposed a sort of dyke to the waters of the Rhine, and gave rise to the formation of an extensive lake between Ladenburg, Spire, Mannheim, Mayence, Grossgerau, and Pfungstadt. This mass of water having risen over the dyke, fell with impetuosity to the bottom of the precipice, and it was not till after many ages that the river effected a free passage, the rocks being then broken by the violence of the current, or more probably, in consequence of one of those grand revolutions of nature which sometimes take place. Charlemagne enlarged the bed of the Rhine, but there was scarcely yet sufficient room for moderate-sized boats to pass. The elector Sigismund of Mayence rendered the passage less dangerous, and made it navigable for large boats, in the 13th century. The navigation was also improved by the French and Swedes in the

17th century, and still more by the merchants of Frankfort.

Bingen carries on considerable trade between Mayence and Cologne. The goods exported consist principally of corn, wine, salt, pearl-ash, tartar, clover, rape-oil, vinegar, and brandy. The wines are most of them made in the district of Bingen, and in the environs of the Nah, and they are sent both up and down the river, but particularly to Frankfort, whence they are conveyed by land to the northern countries. The wine of Scharlach is most celebrated among the wines of Bingen.

The garden belonging to M. Faber, the notary, is well worth seeing; the ruins of the old chateau of Klopp, or Castrum of Drusus, which overlooks the town, is situated within its walls. The prospect from its summit is magnificent; the town, which is situated immediately under it, has the appearance of a grand panorama, and opposite to it is the mountain of Rudesheim, with the Niederwald. The eye may also follow the whole course of the Rhine from the farthest extremity of the horizon to the Bingerloch, and in another direction may overlook the valley of the Nah, whence there is also a distant view of Mont Tonnerre. Tradition asserts that the emperor Henry IV was confined here for a long time. This castle was formerly considered impregnable, but was destroyed by the French in 1689.

The Bingen of the Romans was nearer than the present town to the bridge of Drusus. One of the town gates and the baptismal fonts of the ancient

collegiate church are remains of the time of the Carolingians. In this church Bartholomew of Holzausen was buried.

Inns.—The Post House, and the White Horse: the latter is situated near the river, and travellers who arrive by the packet-boats usually stop to dine there.

EXCURSION

FROM BINGEN, UP THE VALLEY OF THE NAH, AS FAR AS
KREUZNACH.

THE mountain of *Rochusberg*, half a league from Bingen, situated at the entrance of the valley of the Nah, commands a view of the most beautiful part of the valley, as well as of the hills planted with vineyards, which extend from Niederingelheim, as far as the environs of the town of Kreuznach. On its summit is the old chapel of St. Roch, containing relics of St. Robert, and a picture given by the celebrated Göethe. From the mountain of *Rahl* near the village of *Munster*, which is a league and a half from Bingen, there is also a fine view of the country commonly called the Gau. The catholic church in the village of *Munster* is remarkable for a small tower of singular construction.

The wines of *Munster*, *Sarmsheim*, *Laubenheim*, and *Langelonsheim*, four villages on the road to Kreuznach, are considered the most delicious of all those which are produced in the valley of the Nah.

Half a league beyond Kreuznach, and three leagues from Bingen, are the salt-works of *Karl-*

shalle and *Theodorshalle*. The first, which is situated on the right bank of the Nah, and is the least considerable, was established in 1729: and the second, which is also on the right bank, in 1743. The net produce of these salt-works was computed, during the French government, at 150,000 francs. The salt is very sharp, and has a bitter taste.

Kreuznach, the birthplace of the painter Muller, who is also celebrated as a poet, is situated three leagues from Bingen, and has 6,500 inhabitants. It is supposed that the Romans once inhabited this country. There is a wall still to be seen here called *Heidenmauer* (pagan's wall). The Carolingian kings erected a palace at *Kreuznach*. On the east of the salt-work of *Karlshalle*, between *Kreuznach* and *Hockenheim*, at the foot of the mountain, is the place called *Pfalzprung*, where, in 1603, the elector Frederick IV, when on horseback, leaped over the trench, which was twenty-seven feet wide.

The tanyards of this place are famous for leather used in soleing shoes. There were formerly several extensive manufactories for snuff, and for sugar made from beet-root.

There are several ancient monuments at *Kreuznach*. The most remarkable are:—1. The *Castrum Romanum*, which stood formerly in the centre of an island, so that the river then passed by the side of the place called *Hasenrech*. The foundations are still visible. That part of the principal wall of this fort which is situated towards the

east, bears evident marks of Roman construction. The castrum was of an oblong form; the shortest side was one thousand feet long, and the longest several feet more. It existed till the year 893, when it was destroyed by the Normans; 2, the *Kauzenberg*, a fort which was very celebrated in the thirty years' war, and was blown up by the French in 1689. It overlooked the town, and was delightfully situated. It afterwards became the property of baron Recum, who planted vines over all the southern side of the mountain, the northern part of which was covered with trees, so that the environs of this old chateau, already highly favoured by nature, has become a most beautiful spot. The garden is open to the public; 3, the ancient Palace of the Prince of Simmern. It formerly occupied nearly the whole of the northern part of the town, but there is nothing now remaining except the ruins, which bear scarcely any resemblance to the original building, which, like the Kauzenberg, was burnt by the French; 4, the great Church founded by Robert Pipan in 1400, of which nothing remains but the choir, the rest of the building having been burnt by the French in 1689. It now serves as a warehouse for straw and wood.

At a short distance from Kreuznach, near the village of *Sprenglingen*, is a monument erected in honour of Michael Mort, a brave inhabitant of Kreuznach, who perished in 1279, whilst fighting for his prince, John of Sponheim.

In the environs of Kreuznach stands also the old strong chateau of *Ebernburg*, the former residence of Francis of Sickingen, where his friend Ulrich of Hutten found an asylum during his proscription, and where he composed several of his writings, in which he lashed the vices of his age, particularly the corruptions of the clergy.

The river Nah crosses the town, and forms an island at this place, which extends on both sides of the bridge. The part below the bridge is covered with a little wood of tufted trees, crossed by shady walks, and interspersed with small grass-plots, forming altogether a charming promenade. The proprietor of this place keeps an inn, and an assembly-room. In that part of the island which is situated above the bridge there are two other assembly-rooms, where there is dancing every Sunday during the summer. Outside the town there is another agreeable and retired promenade.

A gentle ascent leads to the top of the *Rheingrafenstein*, the environs of which are charming. Travellers usually ascend this mountain at an early hour, in order to enjoy a view of the rising sun. The *Gans*, which is one of the highest points of the Rheingrafenstein, and the ruins of the chateau of the ancient counts of Stein, are the best situations for observing this spectacle.

The spectator cannot but admire the boldness of the architect who constructed this chateau, its foundations being laid on the projection of a rock of porphyry, whose sides are almost perpendicular,

and arches being formed in every part where there were small clefts in the rock.

In order to return to Kreuznach, the traveller may either take the road through the valley of *Alsenz*, or that which leads to the salt-works of *Munster*.

Those who are fond of mineralogy should visit the coal-mines on the borders of the Alsenz, near the place where it falls into the Nah. On this road, near the village of *Altenbamburg*, two leagues from Kreuznach, stands the old castle of *Cronenburg*, from the top of which, in the spring of the year, may be seen a perfect English garden. Near Alsenz commence the mines of pit-coal, which are very productive, and which extend beyond *Meissenheim*. A league from Alsenz, on the mountain of *Landsberg*, near *Moschel*, is a mine of quicksilver.

Before the traveller leaves Meissenheim, he may make an excursion to *Idar* and *Oberstein*, two places celebrated for polishing agates, which are usually sold at the fairs of Frankfort and Leipsic. The environs of these places bear some resemblance to the scenery of Switzerland. Oberstein is suspended from a mountain formed by a single mass of rock. The church may be said to be built in the interior of this rock, and its walls on the inside are covered with moss. On the most elevated part of the mountain are the ruins of an old chateau.

In order to return to Kreuznach, the traveller, on leaving Meissenheim, may take the road through *Glanodernheim*, by the mountain of *Disibodenberg*,

on which are the ruins of a castle ; thence through *Monzingen*, the favourite promenade of Götz the poet ; through *Burgsponheim*, not far from the convent of *Sponheim*, where the abbé Trithemius composed his works, and where he formed a valuable and extensive library ; and afterwards through the valley of *Burgsponheim* as far as *Weinsheim*, whence he may proceed to *Kreuznach* ; and if he wishes to take a last look at the town, he may have a fine view of it from the top of the *Kauzenberg*, or from the mountain of *Martinsberg*, close to the gate of *Bingen*.

The valley of *Stromberg*, which extends as far as the forge of M. Utsch, a league and a quarter from *Stromberg*, abounds with wild and picturesque scenery. The road leading to it from *Kreuznach* is very pleasant, and passes through *Schweppenhausen*, where there is a paper-mill. Before the traveller reaches *Stromberg*, which is three leagues from *Kreuznach*, he sees in the distance the ruins of the old castles of *Fust* and *Goldenfels*. *Stromberg* is famous for leather used in soleing shoes. Three-quarters of a league beyond *Stromberg* is the forge of M. Sadler, and half a league further that of M. Utsch. By the side of a pretty meadow watered by the *Güldenbach*, rise several high mountains, beneath which are seen various blocks of grey marble. At this place the traveller would do well to terminate his excursion, in order to avoid the wild and desert country of the *Hundsrück*.

VI.—FROM BINGEN TO COBLENTZ.

BY BACHARACH, ST.-GOAR, AND BOPPART.

ON returning to Bingen, the traveller should visit the mountain of *Ruppertsberg*, situated on the other side of the Nah. In 1148, lady Hildegard of Sponheim, famous for her piety, founded a convent on this mountain, the ruins of which may still be seen : at this place she wrote her prophesies ; and here also Bartholomew of Holzhausen afterwards composed his visions. He was visited by Charles II, to whom he predicted his restoration to the English throne. He also predicted, but with less success, the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic religion in England. The Gothic chapel and the corridors of the convent, which are situated between rocks, have a picturesque appearance. The fountain which Hildegard is said to have excavated with her own hands, is still visible. At the foot of the Ruppertsberg is a Prussian custom-house.

Continuing the voyage down the Rhine from Bingen, immediately below this town, the traveller passes near the *Mäusethurm* (Mouse Tower), the erection of which is absurdly attributed to Hatto II, archbishop of Mayence. The glaring anachronism is sufficient to refute this opinion. Hatto died in 970, and this tower was not built till the 13th century, when the archbishops of Mayence levied a toll on vessels passing up and down the river. It is most probable, therefore, that this tower was erected as

a toll-house. It also served as a lighthouse, and in later times was mounted with guns, then called *mousserie*; and thus from *Mous* or *Mousenthurm*, has been derived its present name. During the last century it has been in ruins.

The current of water begins to be very strong in the environs of this tower, and at some distance from it there are rocks which appear above the water, when the Rhine is low, and against which boats sometimes run.

About 300 yards below the Mäusethurm is the *Bingerloch*, or Hole of Bingen, a very improper name, for it is only an opening made through a ridge of rocks which crosses the bed of the river. This undertaking was executed by means of gunpowder, towards the end of the 17th century, at the expense of some Frankfort timber-merchants, in order that large boats and rafts might pass down the river. There is but little danger in passing by the Bingerloch with a pilot who knows his business; and if the water is high, the spot is scarcely visible.

As soon as the traveller has passed the Bingerloch, he sees before him the village of *Asmannshausen*, and on the left bank the ruins of the castles of *Vautsberg* or *Vogtsberg*, *Reichenstein*, *Rheinstein*, and a little lower, the old castle of *Falkenburg*.

An excellent red wine is made at Asmannshausen, but it has no good inn. Behind the village is a small footpath, leading to the hamlet of *Aalhau- sen*, and to the suppressed convent of the Capu-

chins of *Northgottes*, which is situated farther in the wood.

Below Asmannshausen, likewise, are some remains of ancient baths, said to be of Roman origin. The river makes a great bend near this place; and the left bank, on which the village of *Dreyeckshausen* or Trechtlinghausen is situated, assumes the form of a peninsula. A quarter of a league above this village are the ruins of the church or chapel of St.-Clement. The mountains are a short distance from the banks of the river. On one of them are the ruins of the castle of *Sonneck*, which was destroyed by Rodolph I, in 1282, and not far from it, the village of *Niederheimbach*. Above are the ruins of *Heimburg*.

On the right bank is the market-town of *Lorch*, which forms the boundary of the Rheingau. It formerly had a castle built by archbishop Henry III, in 1348, only the ruins of which are now visible. Opposite Lorch is a fertile island. Above this place are the ruins of *Fursteneck*, and beyond them is the mountain of *Kedrich*, or Devil's Ladder, the ascent of which is very steep. Behind Lorch is the valley of *Wisperthal*, whence a N. E. wind issues called Wisperwind, which is a singular phenomenon.

Lorch is one of the most ancient towns of the Rheingau. It was here that the first red wine on the Rhine was made. The vicinity of Rheinberg compelled the inhabitants to arm and build a castle, which gave its name to several families. The Gilgen

of Lorch were the most celebrated possessors of it. The church is an ancient edifice.

Proceeding along the valley of Wisperthal for a quarter of a league, as far as the chapel of the Cross, the traveller enters the valley of *Sauerthal*, which derives its name from some sour springs there. On returning to Lorch he may ascend to the ruins of the castle of *Nollingen*, which occupy the site of a Roman fort. The view is extensive.

Lorchhausen, a small village a little lower down the river, was formerly the boundary of the Lower Rheingau. The ruins of *Sarec*, on the Bischofsberg above the village, are the remains of the fortress which defended the frontier.

As far as this place, the Rhine runs in a direction from east to west, so that the vines on the right bank are continually exposed to the sun. The north and east winds blow against the mountains on the left bank, which on this account are almost uncultivated. The Rheingau is divided, with respect to the produce of wine, into upper and lower cantons, which include the villages situated on the heights and on the banks of the river. The strongest wines are those produced on the heights: the middling lands produce the most healthy, and the low lands those which are not fit to drink for a considerable time.

Amongst the numerous wines of the Rhine, those of Laubenheim, Bischeim, and Asmannshausen, are considered the most pleasant; those of Hochheim, Johannisberg, and Geissenheim, have the highest

flavour; and those of Nierstein, Markebrunn, and Rudesheim, are the strongest and warmest.

The mountains below Lorch are not so steep, and the banks are more level and better cultivated.

The environs of the village of *Niederheimbach* on the left bank are beautiful, and at a distance may be seen the ruins of the old castles of *Fürstenberg* and *Stahleck*. The river forms several bends, and resembles a lake, terminated in front by the small town of Bacharach.

Near the hamlet of *Rheindiebach*, a quarter of a league above Bacharach, is a remarkable echo at the entrance of the valley. Amongst the ruins of the castle of *Fürstenberg* is a garden, whence there is a fine prospect. The vines near these ruins produce excellent red and white wine.

Bacharach (Bacchi ara) with 1,700 inhabitants, is situated three leagues from Bingen, on the banks of the Rhine, and at the foot of a very steep mountain. The walls of the town formerly extended as far as the old castle of *Stahleck*, but part of the space is now planted with vines. Two historical facts bear testimony to the excellence of the wine of *Bacharach*, namely, that pope Pius II (better known under the name of Eneas Sylvius), caused a tun to be sent annually to Rome; and that the emperor *Wenzel* granted independence to the town of *Nürnberg* for four butts of this wine.

Bacharach produces several articles, in which a considerable trade is carried on; particularly wine,

iron in bars, old iron, starch, and beer. It is the natal place of the painters Kügelgen.

Inns.—The Posthouse; the Wheel; the Angel; the Crown.

If the traveller wishes to taste some of the best Rhenish wines at Bacharach, or at any other place, he must not expect to find them at the inns, where the wine is generally of an inferior quality. He had better apply to private persons, who have large stores of wine; and the hospitality which is every where displayed, offers a sure pledge of his obtaining the desired object.

The castle of *Stahleck*, the ruins only of which are now visible, had formerly its own lords, by whom the convent of Chumbd, near Simmern, was founded. This castle was pillaged during the thirty years' war, and rebuilt by the elector Charles Louis, in 1666, but soon after blown up by the French, in the war respecting the Orleans succession. Below the castle of *Stahleck* are the ruins of the church of St.-Werner, a beautiful monument of Gothic architecture, erected at a time when that art had attained the highest perfection.

On the south side, between Bacharach and Rheindiebach, are the ruins of the Williamite convent of *Furstenthal*.

Immediately below the town is an island in the Rhine, which includes about thirty acres of ground: between this island and the right bank is the stone which, even in old writings, bore the name of *Ara*

Bacchi. The appearance of this stone above the water augurs a good vintage, as it is only visible in very fine weather, when the waters are low.

The elector Charles Theodore established a great road, which commences just beyond Bacharach, and passes through part of the valley of Steeg: by this road merchandize, which has been conveyed on the Rhine, is sent to Simmern and to the Moselle. In the valley just mentioned are the ruins of the old castle of *Stalberg*, very near the village of *Steeg*. The ancient counts of the Palatinate were accustomed to reside occasionally in this castle, as well as in that of *Fürstenberg*, which is situated in the valley of *Diebach*.

In the Rhine, below Bacharach, is the *Wildes Gefährt*, a kind of whirlpool, formed by the river in turning round some rocks and small heaps of sand. The danger may be avoided in calm weather, by suffering the boat to glide with the current, which will direct it safely. The passage is only rendered dangerous by sudden gusts of wind, when the boats run the risk of being driven against the rocks, near the right bank.

After having passed this place, the river assumes the appearance of a lake, in the centre of which may be seen, situated on a rock, the castle of *Pfalz*, formerly called *Pfalzgrafenstein*. A small staircase forms the ascent to this building. Travellers are generally shown, in one of the towers of the castle, a room where it is said the wives of the counts of the Palatinate came to be confined. It has likewise several

dungeons, used as state prisons, and a remarkably deep well, which is cut out of the rock, and does not receive its water from the Rhine. The Pfalz was no doubt erected originally as a toll-house. It now belongs to the duke of Nassau.

It was at this place that the Prussian and Russian army, under the orders of Blucher, passed the Rhine, January 1, 1814.

Opposite the Pfalz, and on the right bank of the river, half a league from Bacharach, is the small town of *Caub*, containing 1,350 inhabitants. It formerly belonged to the counts of Nuringen, whose family became extinct during the 15th century; but has, since 1802, been attached to Nassau. The vessels at this place are numerous, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in wine and slates. The wine made at Caub is ranked amongst the best Rhenish wines.

The castle of *Gutenfels* is situated on a mountain near Caub. The ascent to it is by a number of small flights of steps. This castle was almost entirely demolished in 1807, so that only the outer walls remain. In ancient writings, it is always called Cub, and derived its name of Gutenfels (Rock of Guda), from the countess of Guda, whose great beauty rendered her a favourite of the emperor Richard. The landgrave William of Hesse Cassel besieged it, without success, in 1504; and near the custom-house may be seen a stone, on which this event is recorded in verse. On the projection of a rock is a sort of alcove, whence there is a fine

view of the river which flows beneath. From this point Gustavus Adolphus gave his orders during the thirty years' war, to attack the Spaniards, who had taken up a position opposite.

Inns.—The Town of Heidelberg, and the Green Forest.

At the foot of some mountains above Caub formerly stood the castle of *Rheinberg*, behind the village of *Ramsel*, which is situated on the banks of the Wisper. One league south-east of the town, in the valley of Sauerthal, is the castle of *Sauerburg*, situated at the top of a mountain, on which is a small village. In 1692, this castle became the property of Francis of Sickingen, whose family still retain possession of it. The valley of Sauerthal derives its name from a spring of mineral water, which is a very pleasant beverage. There was another castle in the environs, called *Heppenheft*, but it has been converted into a farm.

The left bank of the Rhine beyond Caub abounds with picturesque views, formed by groups of rocks and mountains. A large quantity of slates is found in the environs. The traveller next approaches the town of *Oberwesel*, which is situated on the left bank, where the Rhine rushes against the rock of Rummelstein. The ruins of the old castles of *Schonberg*, or *Schomberg*, crown the summit of a mountain on this side Oberwesel.

OBBERWESEL is one league and a quarter from Bacharach, and contains 2,500 inhabitants. It exhibits scarcely any trace of its ancient beauty.

Its large Gothic church, built by archbishop Baldwin of Treves, stands in an isolated situation on the banks of the river. In the church of the Minorites is a picture, painted by Diepenbeck, which represents Christ's descent from the Cross. The chapel, which is seen near the wall of the town, not far from the Rhine, was erected to the memory of a boy, named Werner, who was taken from his relations by the Jews, and put to death by them, after suffering numerous torments. Oberwesel was formerly an imperial town; but the emperor Henry VII made it a present to his brother Baldwin, archbishop of Treves.

An excellent wine, called Engenhöller, is made in the environs of Oberwesel; and on both sides the river below the town, there are several places where salmon are caught in great abundance.

Inn.—The Angel.

The traveller should not omit to visit the ruins of the castle of *Schonberg*. It was the birth-place of the heads of a noble family, which existed as far back as the time of Charlemagne, and about the 11th century changed its name from Belmont to Schonberg. The traveller will no doubt recollect the celebrated Frederick of Schonberg, or Schomberg, who first developed his warlike talents under the command of Henry and William II of Orange; afterwards obtained several victories over the Spaniards; reinstated on the throne the House of Braganza; defeated in England the last hopes of the Stuarts; and finally died at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690.

The mountain of *Martinsberg* likewise merits observation. It is adorned with a pretty house, delightfully situated, belonging to the Catholic vicar.

The traveller will perceive, as he recedes from Oberwesel, that the mountains on both sides the river gradually approach each other, and the course of the river is as narrow and deep as many parts of the Upper Rhine. The surrounding country, which is extremely wild and rocky, was the place where the pious hermit Goar established his residence, at a very distant period, and disseminated Christianity amongst the fishermen on the banks of the Rhine.

At a short distance further is an enormous rock on the right bank, called *Lurleyberg*, where there is a remarkable echo, which repeats a word five times. The best position to hear this echo is the middle of the river, or a promontory on the left bank; the report of a gun, or the sound of a hunting-horn, produces an astonishing effect.

A league from Oberwesel is *St. Goar*, a small town on the left bank of the Rhine, with 1,060 inhabitants. A short distance above this town the river assumes the appearance of a lake, enclosed by rocks. The Rhine bends on the right side, and rushes against a partially concealed ridge of rocks, forming a terrible whirlpool, called the *Bank*, which is extremely dangerous for boats, but still more so for rafts. The current of the river directs itself towards a tower on the right bank, near *St. Goarshausen*, against which the rafts may dash

and break, if proper precautions have not been taken. The means to avoid the danger are very simple. A large trunk of a tree, called *Hund* (Dog), is attached to the left side of the raft; and at a place near the whirlpool it is loosened, in such a manner as only to remain connected with the prow. This trunk is soon swallowed up by the whirlpool, which draws it with so much force, that the raft is gradually attracted to the left bank, and thus kept in the proper direction.

Below the bank there is another whirlpool called *Gewirr*. There is a tradition, that this was formerly connected with the *Bingerloch*, by a subterranean channel; because the remains of boats, which had been ingulfed by the latter, appeared on the surface of the first.

On leaving this narrow and dull defile, the country suddenly changes, and the traveller enters a delightful valley, where the heights are crowned with thick woods, or ornamented with gardens and vineyards.

St. Goar extends along the shore, and on a very high rock behind it may be seen the ruins of the ancient fort of *Rheinfels*. This place had formerly a convent of monks, called *Marterburg*; but count Thierry of Katzenellenbogen, surnamed the Rich, transformed this peaceable residence into a strong castle, and compelled boats descending the Rhine to pay a toll. Sixty of the towns on the Rhine opposed this act of violence, and sent troops to the blockade of the castle, which they besieged for

fifteen months without success. They then formed a league with several other towns and princes, and thence originated the first confederation of the Rhine, which succeeded in destroying the greater part of the small castles, whose lords carried on open robbery. This confederation, however, afterwards fell in the unequal struggle of the territorial lords against the independence of the towns. The fort of Rheinfels was defended in 1692 by the brave colonel Gorz, against Tallard, who terminated the contest by setting fire to his camp and retiring. During the Revolution, it surrendered to the French on the first summons, and was afterwards blown up by them. At St. Goar barracks have been erected, and the inhabitants of the town are very industrious.

Inns.—The Lily; the Posthouse; and the Savage.

Opposite St. Goar is the village of *St. Goarshausen*, which forms the angle of a bay made by the Rhine. At the top of a mountain behind this village is the old castle of *Katz*, which was destroyed by the French in 1807. The mountain of *Petersberg* produces an excellent red wine, which is considered equal to that of Asmannshausen. There is a good inn at the Posthouse.

As the traveller advances, the banks of the river become more level, and cultivation is more frequently visible. On the right, not far from St. Goarshausen, there are several delightful valleys. If the traveller wish to ascend the mountain of *Lur-*

ley, he must disembark a quarter of a league below the village.

Half a league from St. Goar is the village of *Werlau*, at which is a lead and silver mine.

A quarter of a league further on the right bank is *Welmich*, with a Gothic tower. The environs are picturesque, and behind the village are the ruins of the old castle of *Thurmberg*, likewise called *Maus*. Fertile gardens and rich meadows extend from Welmich along the banks of the river. In the distance, on the left bank, appear the town of St. Goar and fort of Rheinfels.

Below Welmich the Rhine directs itself towards the north, forming a beautiful bay, surrounded by heights.

Opposite to an island in the river is *Hirzenach*, where may be seen an ancient priory, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Siegburg, surrounded by the huts of vine-dressers.

On this side Hirzenach is a wild valley, called *Ehrenthal*, where there are mines of silver, copper, and lead. In almost every part of the country, which extends from Wesel to Hirzenach, are found large quantities of basaltes, slates, lime, marble, and other minerals.

Near Hirzenach the Rhine takes an eastern direction. On the right is the village of *Kester*, with an old church fallen into ruins; and opposite to it is an enormous rock, covered on the bottom with vines, and crowned with trees closely planted.

The mountains on the left are at some distance from the bank, and at the end of a delightful valley is the small village of *Weiler*. Not far from this place is *Salzig*, where a great number of cherries are gathered, most of which are sent to Holland. On the right are the ruins of the old castles of *Liebenstein* and *Sternfels*, which form the summit of a height planted with vines. These ruins are generally called the *Brothers*, and present a fine *coup-d'œil* when seen from the left bank.

Behind the mountains on which these castles stand there is a picturesque valley, in which is situated *Bornhofen*, a village with an abbey of Capuchins, which was suppressed in 1813. The church built by count Bromser of Rudesheim still remains, but is not so much frequented as a pilgrimage as it was formerly. An avenue of walnut-trees leads from the abbey to the small village of *Kamp*, where the Romans formerly had an intrenched camp.

On leaving the gulf, near *Kamp*, the traveller perceives a sudden change in the form of the country; both banks of the river form extensive plains around some ancient convents, and on the left is the town of *Boppard*, with its old towers.

BOPPART is generally considered one of the 50 forts established by *Drusus*. The kings of the Franks afterwards built a palace there, the ruins of which may still be seen; whence a rivulet, that falls into the Rhine near this place, has derived the name of *Königsbach* (royal rivulet). During the middle age, *Boppard* became an imperial city. It has an hos-

pital and several convents. The convent of nuns of *Marienberg* is situated above the hospital; it has been transformed into a cotton factory of considerable importance. The town procures from the neighbouring forests a large quantity of wood, which is made into charcoal, and sent to Bendorf, where it is used in the foundries. It likewise carries on a considerable trade in wines and tobacco-pipes.

Inns.—The Posthouse, and the Bear.

Near Boppard, the Rhine forms a vast lake, surrounded by heights partly planted with vines. At the foot of these heights commences a delightful plain, at the end of which is the village of Kamp. In front are the villages of *Niederberg* and *Hilzen*; and at the end of a wood, on the height, is the farm of *Jacobsberg*, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits.

The principal road runs along the left bank of the Rhine; but if the traveller is going on foot, he will do well to take the road from Boppard to Coblenz, through the wood, which is more pleasant, and shorter.

Below Boppard, the Rhine makes one of the most considerable bends in its whole course; and beyond the village of Felsel appears to retrograde, by suddenly turning towards the east. This, however, is only an illusion, as the mountain of Boppard soon forces it to resume its former direction. The mountains no longer present the picturesque forms which the traveller has seen before, most of them being quite round or very flat. On the top of one of these

mountains there is a neat pleasure-house, called *Liebanech*, belonging to M. de Schenck. The environs of *Osterspay*, situated at the foot of this mountain, resemble a rich orchard. A short distance to the left, the Rhine bends, and waters the ground contiguous to the villages of *Peterspay*, *Mittlespay*, and *Niederspay*.

A little lower, on the right bank, is the mineral spring of *Dinkholder*, which has been known for 300 years, but appears to have been forgotten during the last century. In 1802 it was reestablished, and has been gradually increasing in reputation. The water resembles the Spa and Pyrmont waters in quality, but has a very bitter taste.

Half a league lower than Dinkholder is the small town of *Braubach*, containing 1,250 inhabitants. Close to it is the old castle of *Philipsburg*. On the top of a rock behind Braubach, is the strong castle of *Markusburg*. This castle derives its name from the Evangelist Mark, and was built by the landgrave John, surnamed the Warlike. It now belongs to Nassau, as well as the town of Braubach.

The valley, at the mouth of which Braubach is situated, contains silver, lead, and copper.

On the left bank of the Rhine, opposite to Markusburg, is the small village of *Brey*, surrounded by fruit-trees.

On the left bank also, but lower down the river, is the small town of *Rhense*, with 1,780 inhabitants. About 400 paces from this small town formerly stood the *Königstuhl* (royal seat), the site of

which is now marked by four small stones. On this building the four electors of the Rhine often assembled, to deliberate respecting the interests of Germany, and here a general peace was concluded. At this place, likewise, the election and deposition of several emperors were determined on. The royal seat was a plain unornamented octagon building. It rested on nine pillars, eight of which formed a circle, and the ninth was in the centre. It was ascended by a staircase of 14 steps, placed on the south side, and had on the top seven stone seats for the seven electors; its diameter was 24 feet, and its height 17. Its form, as well as the arms represented on it, the colours of which were partly effaced, gave it a very singular appearance. It was erected on this spot, because it was a place where the territories of the four electors met, and to which each of them could repair at a very short notice. From the top of this building four small towns might be seen at one view: Lahnstein, on the territory of the elector of Mayence; Kapellen, on that of the elector of Treves; Rhense, on the territory of the elector of Cologne; and Braubach, on that of the elector of the Palatinate.

The town of Rhense was obliged to keep the Königstuhl in good repair, in consideration of which it enjoyed several privileges. This seat was destroyed during the Revolution, probably because its name was disliked.

On the left bank, opposite to Rhense, is a small chapel, where the deposition of the emperor Ven-

ceslas took place in 1400, after a deliberation on the Königstuhl.

Not far from this place is the town of *Oberlahnstein*, which contains 1,500 inhabitants, and belongs to Nassau. The old castle is now the residence of the bailiff. The terrace and windows of this castle command a fine view. It sustained a siege during the terrible war between Adolphus of Nassau and Thierry of Isenburg. The writings by which the electors, John of Mayence, Frederick of Cologne, Werner of Treves, and Robert of the Palatinate, made known the deposition of the emperor Venceslas, and the election of Robert to the empire, were dated from Lahnstein. In the vicinity is a mineral spring.

Near this place the Rhine is very wide. On the left bank is the hamlet of *Krippe*, and a little lower the farm and village of *Kapellen*, situated on the side of a rock, behind which are the ruins of the old castle of *Stolzenfels*, at the top of a mountain. These ruins are worthy of being visited, as there is a fine prospect from them. A guide may easily be procured in the village.

The traveller next reaches the mouth of the Lahn, which issues from a defile of mountains. The *Lahn* rises in the forest of Wisterwald, and, whilst making numerous bends, crosses the territories belonging to the princes of Hesse and Nassau. It brings into the Rhine a large quantity of minerals, and the island formed at its mouth was most

probably made by the settlement of slates carried there by the river. This river likewise considerably assists in the trade of the Rhine, as iron, corn, flour, fruits, and lime, are brought there in great quantities, for which it returns charcoal, salt, and wine.

On the right bank of the Lahn, and just at its mouth, is the small town of *Nieder Lahnstein*, with 1,800 inhabitants. The Church at a short distance from it, dedicated to St. John, is now in ruins. There is a tolerable inn.

On the hill behind *Nieder Lahnstein* are the ruins of the old castle of *Lahneck*; and on a still higher hill is a chapel called *Aller Heiligen*, being dedicated to All-Saints.

The river turns to the right, and passes along the side of an extensive and fertile island, called *Oberwörth*, or *Magdalenenworth*; where a convent of nuns for the nobility was founded in 1143, but was afterwards secularized, in consequence of the cession of the left bank of the Rhine. The traveller afterwards passes by the side of the village of *Horscheim*, where an excellent red wine, similar to that of *Bleichart*, is made.

About a league distant is *Pfaffendorf*, surrounded by vines and orchards; and near *Pfaffendorf* is a stone bench shaded by three poplars, whence there is a fine view of *Coblentz* and *Ehrenbreitstein*. The garden, formerly belonging to M. the Canon *Umbscheiden*, is worthy of observation. *Pfaffen-*

dorf has two good inns, the Swan and the Court of Nassau, to which the inhabitants of the environs often repair in parties of pleasure.

Approaching Coblentz, the tourist perceives on the right bank the formidable citadel of *Fort William* or *Ehrenbreitstein*, and on the left, *Fort Alexander*, formerly a Carthusian convent.

COBLENTZ,

Which is 18 leagues from Mayence, was formerly the residence of the electors of Treves; and, whilst under the French dominion, the chief place of the department of the Rhine and Moselle. It is situated at an angle, which these two rivers form at their confluence, whence it originally derived its name, *confluens*. It contains about 11,000 inhabitants. The Romans constructed a strong castle in the place called *Alter Hof*, which became a royal palace when subject to the Franks. In the middle age, the town was divided into three quarters, the limits of which were determined by the course of the rivers. The quarter comprised between the left bank of the Rhine and the right bank of the Moselle, was the most considerable: on the other side of the Moselle was situated Little Coblentz, or Litzel Coblentz, no traces of which are now visible; and on the right bank of the Rhine, at the foot of the fort of Ehrenbreitstein, was the third quarter, usually called Thal Ehrenbreitstein, which still exists.

The kings of the Franks, as well as the emperor's

up to the time of Louis of Bavaria, occasionally resided with their court at this place. The bishops of Treves lived alternately at Treves and at the fort of Ehrenbreitstein till 1280, when Henry of Vinstingen erected the castle, situated near the bridge over the Moselle. The bridge over the Moselle, by which Little Coblenz communicated with the principal town, and which now forms a communication between Coblenz and the *Petersberg*, or *Fort Francis*, was built by bishop Baldwin, by means of indulgences. It is 500 paces in length, and consists of 14 arches.

The new castle near the Rhine, and that part of the town called Clemensstadt, which is connected with it, were erected by Clement, the last elector of Treves, between 1779 and 1787. This castle is built in the ancient style; the guardhouses, etc. form a semicircle in front of the principal building. The interior was formerly arranged with great magnificence and taste. The church, which forms part of this castle, is remarkable for its simplicity. The French transformed this elegant palace, whence there is a fine view over the surrounding country, into barracks, and it has often been made use of as a dépôt for prisoners of war, which has given it a miserable appearance.

The most remarkable buildings at Coblenz are :—

I. In the Old Town :—1, the Old Palace of Treves, now occupied by the Government; 2, the Hôtel of Metternich-Winneburg, which is now a court of law; 3, the Hôtel Leyen, now the residence of the

Sub-governor; 4, the Palace Boos Waldeck, now occupied by the chief president; 5, the Old Market of St. Florian, with a curious antique head at the clock. Besides these there are the Hôtel Kempen on the Firming; the Gymnasium in the Jesuit's Place; and the Barracks on the Moselle, formerly a Dominican convent.

II. In the New Town:—1, the Castle before mentioned; 2, the Theatre; 3, the House of M. d'Elz. Coblentz had formerly two large chapters, three convents of monks, and two of nuns, and several charitable institutions.

The public squares which deserve notice are, the *Place d'Armes*, planted with linden-trees, and the *Place Plan* near the principal guardhouse.

The most remarkable churches are:—1, the Collegiate Church of St. Castor. The spot where it is situated was formerly an island of the Rhine. Its roof is supported by Corinthian columns. A council composed of three kings and eleven bishops was held here in 806. On the left side of the church is the tomb of St. Riza, a descendant of Louis le Débonnaire, and the picture at the second altar on the same side is a copy of Rubens's Descent from the Cross. In the choir are four pictures by Zick, an artist of Thal Ehrenbreitstein. The subjects are taken from the legends of St. Goar and St. Castor, and represent part of what took place at Coblentz in 870 between Louis and Charles the Bald. Near the grand altar are the tombs of archbishops Kuno of Falkenstein, and Werner of Königstein; 2, the

Church of St. Florian, was used by the French as a military depot, but has been appropriated to the Protestants by the Prussian government, and is now the Garrison Church. It is said to have been originally founded by the empress Helen, but afterwards rebuilt. On the walls of this church are some pictures painted in fresco by Zick. It likewise contains the tombs of the archbishops John IV count of Isenburg, and John V, count of Leyen. The remains of James II, margrave of Baden, were transferred, in 1808, to Baden. The pulpit and the baptismal font are curiously carved by Hufschmidt; 5, the Church of Notre Dame, which is situated nearly in the centre of the town. Its steeples, which are composed of several stories placed one above another, have a majestic effect. The choir is ancient and the nave modern.

The last elector constructed an aqueduct at Coblenz, by which very clear water is conveyed to every part of the town. This aqueduct commences at a mountain near Metternich, and the canals from it pass over the bridge of the Moselle. The fountain in the new town, which is supplied from the same aqueduct, bears the following inscription, placed there by the elector, *Clemens Wenceslaus Elector, vicinis suis*. A. D. 1791.

A casino was established at Coblenz, in 1808, to which strangers are admitted without much difficulty, as well as to the reading-room. M. Hölscher, a bookseller, is the proprietor. There is also a musical institution, and a gymnasium,

with a small but choice library containing numerous MSS.

Coblentz is not remarkable for its manufactories, but it has an extensive establishment for the manufacture of varnished tin tea and coffee-pots, candlesticks, snuff-boxes, and other articles. There is also a snuff manufactory.

The town contains several collections of curiosities belonging to private persons. The most remarkable are :—1, the Pictures of the count de Renesse Breitenbach, together with his Collections of prints and medals; 2, the Pictures of M. Dietz; 3, those of M. Hahn; 4, the Collection of M. Lang, the clergyman of Neuendorf; 5, the Collection of Painted Glass of M. Nell.

A quarter of a league from the town, beyond the gate of Nörthor, was the ancient Chartreuse, situated at the top of a small hill. This building was sold in 1810 to M. Seidensticker of Wetzlar, but has been since purchased by the government, who have fortified this height, and given it the name of Fort Alexander. The height where this monastery stood, and at the foot of which runs the great road that passes over the Hundsrück, was first called *Marterburg*; but the bones of St.-Beatus having been conveyed there in 1017, it was afterwards named *Beatusberg*. A colony of Benedictines was established at this place by archbishop Hillinus in 1153, and in 1334 the convent was abandoned to the Carthusians, who kept posses-

sion of it till the cession of the left bank of the Rhine.

The prospect from the spot where the church formerly stood is very extensive and varied. On the right may be seen the charming island of Oberworth, watered by the Rhine, and near Kapellen high mountains, the picturesque forms of which resemble an amphitheatre. In the distance is Lahnstein, with its old castle in ruins; and almost out of sight appear the old towers of the castle of Markusburg. A delightful valley extends to the foot of the fort of Ehrenbreitstein, and thence to the rocks near Andernach. In every direction villages and country-houses may be seen, surrounded by well-cultivated fields; and at the foot of the height, in the midst of a fertile country, stands Coblenz, which seems to make one and the same town with the village of Neuendorf, situated in the vicinity. Near the spot commanding this beautiful view is an inn, where refreshment may be obtained.

A bridge of boats, erected in 1819, connects Coblenz with *Thal Ehrenbreitstein*, which is situated on the high road to Frankfort, through Montabaur and Limburg, and to the bath of Ems, two leagues from Coblenz. The Thal or valley adjoins the mountain on which stands the fort of Ehrenbreitstein. The Romans established a strong castle on this mountain in the time of the emperor Julian, on the ruins of which archbishop Hermann Hilinus erected the fort that was finished in 1160, and

receives from its founder the name of Hermannstein. The elector John, margrave of Baden, augmented and repaired the fortifications, and caused a well, which derives water from the Rhine, to be cut in the rock 280 feet deep. The latter undertaking occupied three years, and it was then found necessary to proceed 300 feet lower.

On the highest part of the mountain on the south side of the fort, formerly stood a square tower, on the top of which was a foundry, and beneath it a powder-magazine. On the square, between the barracks and the arsenal, was placed the famous cannon called the Griffin, which weighed 10 tons, and was capable of carrying balls of one hundred and sixty pounds. This tower was blown up by the French, and the Griffin taken to Metz, where it is said to have been destroyed.

The fort of Ehrenbreitstein experienced numerous vicissitudes during the Revolution. It was first blockaded for a month by General Marceau, during the first passage of the Rhine by the French, in September 1795. It had twice the same fate during the campaign of 1796, and was cannonaded from the heights of Pfaffendorf and Arzheim. The fortifications, however, did not suffer much by this bombardment; but the small town beneath them was much damaged, its houses having been burnt by the shells. The French succeeded in gaining possession of a height called Nellenkopf, near Arzheim; but the retreat of Jourdan soon compelled them to raise the siege. A fourth blockade

was commenced in 1797, after the passage effected by General Hoche at Neuwied, and it lasted till the peace of Leoben. A body of French troops suddenly presented themselves before this fortress during the negotiations for the peace of Rastadt, and caused a dreadful famine. A cat was sold for about two shillings and sixpence, and horse-flesh at about one shilling per pound. Many persons perished for want. It was in vain that the brave commandant, colonel Faber, belonging to the troops of the elector of Mayence, wrote several times to the Congress at Rastadt in the most pressing terms; a fatal policy had obtained the rule, the fortress was abandoned to its lot, and necessity constrained the commandant to capitulate on the 27th January, 1799. The French repaired and augmented the fortifications, but their demolition was commenced shortly after the conclusion of the peace of Luneville. The lofty towers, the enormous masses of rock, the mines, and the walls, fell with a tremendous noise, without however being succeeded by the dangerous crash to the vicinity which was feared.

Since 1816, Ehrenbreitstein has been re-fortified, and has received the name of Fort William, in honour of the king of Prussia. In connexion with the Chartreuse, or Fort Alexander, and the Petersberg, or Fort Francis, it will form one of the strongest positions in Germany. The Chartreuse commands the roads from Mayence and the Hünseruck, the Petersberg those of Treves and

Cologne, and the Ehrenbreitstein the Rhine and the country of Nassau. Besides the principal forts, there are some outworks. The whole are constructed from the plans of Montalembert and Carnot.

The view from Ehrenbreitstein is superb. In front is the town of Coblenz, situated on the banks of the river, in which there are two islands, each having a convent. Behind the town may be seen the Chartreuse, surmounting a height planted with vines and fruit-trees, and in the plain below, more than thirty towns and villages. The fortifications can only be seen by obtaining an order from the commandant, and this it is now difficult to procure.

Near Ehrenbreitstein, a monument was erected by the French, in commemoration of the Russian Campaign in 1812, and underneath the inscription was written, "Seen and approved of by the Russian Commander at Coblenz, in 1814."

At the foot of Ehrenbreitstein, opposite the mouth of the Moselle, and between the Rhine and the rocks, stood the castle of *Philippsthal*, the ancient residence of the elector of Treves, which was built by the elector Philip Christopher, of the house of Stotern. In an old building near it was a mint belonging to Nassau, which was removed to Limburg on the cession of this place to Prussia. The small town of Ehrenbreitstein extends along the foot of the height as far as a mineral spring, at

the entrance of the valley from which the place derives its name.

Inns.—The Post-house, or White Horse, and the Court of Nassau.

In the middle of the Rhine, between Coblenz and Thal, there is an echo which produces a grand effect, particularly at night, when a hunting-horn, or any other musical instrument, is sounded.

The trade of Coblenz consists principally in the conveyance of merchandize up and down the *Moselle*. This river rises in the Vosges, and begins to be navigable at Metz; thence it runs in a broad valley as far as Thionville, without meeting the least obstacle; but at that place the valley becomes so narrow, as scarcely to leave room for the passage of the river, which then flows along the bottom of the mountains, forming numerous curves and angles. The navigation, which is already rendered very inconvenient by this circumstance, is still more obstructed by the rocks and sand-banks in the river, and by the badness of the roads on its banks, used for towing. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, an extensive navigation is carried on. The principal goods sent by the *Moselle* to the Rhine are, slates, fire-wood, timber, staves, charcoal, coals, brandy, paint, potash, salt, bark, pipes, glass, ragstones, and *Moselle* wines. The trade in French wines has been much diminished by the heavy duties paid in the Prussian territory.

The environs of Coblenz present several interesting objects, such as the bridge over the Moselle, whence there is a fine view; and on the left bank of the Moselle; between the villages of Metternich and Rubenach, the field where the Prussians established their camp before the invasion of Champagne.

On the left of the road towards Andernach is the *Petersberg*, on which the French built *Fort Marceau*. This fortification has since been enlarged, and has received the name of the emperor Francis. It commands the mouth of the Moselle and the roads of Treves and Cologne. On this height was the tomb of General Marceau, who perished near Altenkirchen, whilst attempting to stop the retreat of Jourdan. It was destroyed in 1817, as injurious to the fortifications; but a similar monument was erected in the plain by command of the king of Prussia. It consists of a pyramid twenty feet high, placed on a sarcophagus. An urn of black marble contains the ashes of Marceau. The following inscriptions are placed on the monument:—

“ICI repose MARCEAU; né à Chartres, département d'Eure-et-Loir, Soldat à XVI ans, Général à XXII ans. Il mourut en combattant pour sa patrie le dernier jour de l'an IV de la Rép. Franc. Qui que tu sois, ami ou ennemi de ce jeune Héros, respecte ses cendres. . .

L'armée de Sambre et Meuse, après sa retraite de la Franconie, quittait la Lahn. Le Général Marceau com-

mandait, l'aile droite ; il était chargé de couvrir les divisions qui défilaient sur Altenkirchen le III jour compl. an IV.

Il faisait ses dispositions au sortir de la forêt de Höchstebach lorsqu'il fut mortellement atteint d'une balle. On le transporta à Altenkirchen, où sa faiblesse obligea de l'abandonner à la générosité des ennemis. Il mourut entre les bras de quelques Français et des généraux autrichiens dans la XXVI année de son âge.

Il vainquit dans les champs de Fleurus sur les bords de l'Ourthe, de la Roer, de la Moselle et du Rhin. L'armée de Sambre et Meuse à son brave Général Marceau.

“Je voudrais qu'il m'eût coûté le quart de mon sang et vous tinsse en santé mon prisonnier ! Quoique je sache que l'Empereur mon Maître n'eût en ses guerres plus rude ni fâcheux ennemi.”—Mémoires du Chevalier Bayard. Allusion aux paroles du général autrichien, baron de Kray.

Near the tomb of Marceau were deposited the bones of Hoche, his brother in arms, whose monument is situated near Wiesse Thurm. Half a league from Coblentz was the castle of *Schönbornslust*, which made a conspicuous figure in the history of the French emigrants. It was built about eighty years ago, by the elector Francis George, of the house of Schönborn. The materials were sold ; the park attached to it has been destroyed. The same fate has befallen *Harlich* and *Saftig* ; but *Bassenheim*, with its aqueducts, still exists, a league and a quarter from Coblentz.

The traveller may likewise make an excursion from Coblentz to the *Kuhkopf*, the highest mountain in the environs. The view is very extensive and imposing. It includes all that part of the valley of the Rhine between Hochheim and Linz, several of the highest points of the Seven Mountains, and a large portion of the picturesque country of Eifel, in the midst of which, on the summit of a very lofty mountain, stands the old castle of Neroburg, spoken of by Cæsar and Tacitus, and called by the inhabitants Nürenburg.

The *Camillenberg* commands an extensive prospect.

Other excursions may be made to the valley of *Laubach*, half a league from Coblentz, in which is a spring called *Kaltenborns-Brumchen*; to *Mosel-weiss*, a pretty village on the Moselle, half a league from Coblentz; to the village of *Neuendorf*, on the left bank of the Rhine, half a league distant; and to *Winningen*, on the right bank of the Moselle, a league and a half.

The best inns at Coblentz are the Post-house, or Hotel of Treves; the three Swiss; the Golden Apple; the Black Bear; the Court of Cologne; the Laacherhof, near the bridge over the Moselle; the Three Crowns; the Lily on the Rhine. The best Moselle wines are Bisporter, or Zeltinger.

EXCURSION

FROM COBLENTZ TO THE BATHS OF THE MOUNTAINS OF
TAUNUS.

THIS chain of mountains, which was called in the middle ages *Harich*, *Haynrich*, or *Höherück*, and part of which, situated in the Wetterau, still bears the name of *Hohe*, is formed of three branches that touch the banks of the Rhine, the Main, and the Lahn. It commences on this side of *Homburg vor der Höhe*, four leagues from Frankfort, where the highest mountains, the Feldberg, and the Altkönig, are situated; thence it descends towards Wiesbaden, after being interrupted near Hochheim; afterwards passes on the side of Schlangenbad, and terminates near Ehrenbreitstein. In the interior of these mountains are iron, lead, copper, and silver mines. The latter likewise contain arsenic and sulphur. All the mines, as well as the springs of mineral water in these mountains, run from east to west.

The Romans obtained silver from these mountains, every part of which bears traces of these ancient conquerors of the world. Amongst others, are the remains of several paved high roads, and of an ancient palisaded ditch. Near *Homburg* may be distinctly seen the vestiges of the paved road, which extended from the castle of *Saurbourg*, an ancient fort of the Romans, as far as *Hadernheim*, where there was formerly an intrenched camp of

Trajan, passing through *Dornholzhausen*, *Oberursel* and *Niederursel*. In the environs of these roads have been discovered, at various times, urns (such as are usually found in tombs) and stones, on which were inscribed the names of the officers who superintended the construction of these roads. In 1823, an old altar was discovered in the main street of Hädernheim. It is of the time of Alexander Severus, and bore an inscription to that purport.

The ditch commonly called *Pfalrain*, commences near Braubach, and extends as far as *Butzbach* and *Hungen*, as well as to the banks of the *Ohm*, in Hesse. Traces of it may be seen at *Schwalbach* and *Wiesbaden*, on the declivity of the mountain of *Feldberg*, and throughout the Taunus. This military line consisted of a deep ditch, bordered by a palisaded parapet, similar to many others which the Romans made in several parts of Germany.

Roman tombs, sarcophagi, vases, medals, and other antiquities, have been found at various times, both on the mountain itself, as well as in places on the banks of the Rhine, such as Biberich, etc. The greatest number of tombs, however, have been discovered at a short distance from Wiesbaden, near the convent of *Clarenthal*, and in the vicinity of the Pheasant Walk; others have been found in the fields bordering the road which, in former times, led to Bleidenstadt, and towards Dotzheim.

The mountains of Taunus are as interesting to those who employ themselves in historical research,

as to others who delight in contemplating picturesque scenery, and the extraordinary wonders of nature. From these mountains, about twenty baths, which exist in the environs of the Rhine, the Lahn, and the Maine, are supplied with mineral water. Every body has heard of the baths of Wiesbaden, Ems, Schlangenbad, and Soden, and of the mineral waters of Schwalheim, Weilbach, Schwalbach, Ems, Geilnau, Fachingen, and Selters, which are drunk in almost every country in Europe. The springs of salt water at Nauenheim, Nidda, Homburg, Kronberg, and Soden, are likewise derived from the interior of these mountains. Amidst charming landscapes appear the ruins of the ancient castles of Friedberg, Kransberg, Homburg, Kronberg, Falkenstein, Königstein, Reifenberg, Hattstein, Eppenstein, and Sonnenberg.

At *Thal Ehrenbreitstein* the traveller commences his route. A road passing over the mountain where *Arzstein* is situated, leads to Ems, which is about two hours' journey. There is another and more pleasant road, but a league and a half longer, which follows the banks of the Lahn, passing by Lahnstein.

EMS, the *Embasis*, or *Amasia* of the ancients, likewise called Hembesse, is one of the most ancient baths in Germany. It is situated in a narrow valley on the Lahn, and does not contain more than 100 houses. Close to it is a group of rocks called Boederly, on the top of which are the grottoes of Haselman. Ems has two springs, the waters of which are drunk,

and several others for bathing. Their temperature varies from 18° to 44° of Réaumur.

The particles of which this water is principally composed are, carbonic acid, carbonic gas, carbonate of lime, and alkali, and muriate of alkali. These waters are particularly salutary for persons afflicted in the lungs or eyes. At the bathing-houses, besides the shower-baths, there are conveniences for bathing the eyes.

There are two Bath Houses, the upper, formerly the Orange, and the lower, formerly the Darmstadt. They are connected together, and have 197 rooms, which are let out from one florin 30 kreuzers, to 10 florins per week. The Princes'-bath at the lower house is of black marble. There are other inns both for invalids and travellers. The principal is the Stone House of M. Heydenhaus, at which are several springs from 30° to 32° of Réaumur. During the season there are four tables d'hôte. In the Upper House at one florin 21 kr. At the Stone House, at one florin. At the Grape, 48 kr. At the Lily, 24 kr.

In the bed of the Lahn are some springs of warm water, where a bath for horses has been established. On the other side of the river, at a place called Spies, is the Dog Grotto, which, like that of Naples, causes those who enter it to faint away.

The environs of Ems are pretty, and are enlivened by the river Lahn. Linkelbach is much visited during the summer, when there is a bridge of boats over the Lahn. Promenades lead on the side of Ems

to Kemnau, and on the other side, to the Spiesberg and to the Winterberg.

Not far from the baths is the village of *Ems*, consisting of 160 houses and a neat church. On the right is a path to the silver mine, and on the left to the vineyard of *Fachbach*. A quarter of a league from the village is the *Pfingstweide*, a mine from which silver, lead, and copper, are obtained.

A very good road leads from *Ems* to *Nassau*, a small town two leagues distant. This road, which passes through *Tausenau* (*Tusenu*), where there is a mineral spring, crosses a delightful country. Not far from Tausenau, on the left bank of the Lahn, is situated the hamlet of *Berg-Nassau*, near which is the entrance to a silver mine. The town of Nassau is on the right bank of the Lahn. It is said to have been founded by a count of Lauernburg, who discovered the valley where it is situated by following a stag. In the castle of baron Stein are several old and curious armours.

Before the thirty years' war, Nassau had a beautiful stone bridge across the Lahn, but only a few piles of it now remain.

Inns.—The Star, and the Crown. The latter is remarkable for its beautiful situation on the banks of the river, and for the prospect which it commands of the ruins of the old castles of Nassau and Stein. The Post station has been transferred to *Ems*, and an intermediate station established at *Singhofen*.

On the other side of the Lahn, opposite the town,

is a lofty mountain of an imposing and picturesque appearance, planted with trees and shrubs, on the top of which appear the ruins of the old castle of *Nassau*. It was erected by the count of Lauernburg, the first of the house of Nassau. Baron Stein has made a good road to this castle, but the traveller must inquire for it, as it is not very easily found. The tower of this old castle is in good preservation, but the entrance to it is difficult. A staircase, in excellent repair, leads to the top of the tower, whence there is a fine prospect of the surrounding mountains. At the foot of the mountain, on the south-east side, is the village of *Scheuern*, which has a very picturesque appearance. To the west, on the declivity of a mountain, interspersed with rocks, appear the ruins of the old castle of *Stein*, an ancient tenure of Nassau, whence the family of Stein derives its origin. Many of the old rooms of this castle have been repaired within a few years, and it has still a remarkable prison.

The direct road from Nassau to Schwalbach passes through Singhofen, Holzhausen, and Kemel; but in order to see the beauties of the valley of the Lahn, and visit Geilnau, Fachingen, and Selters, he should continue his route along the banks of the river, by Langenau and Obernhof, as far as Holzapfel and Geilnau. On ascending the river, two leagues from Nassau, is the village of *Langenau*. Behind it may be seen, on the top of a lofty mountain, the ruins of a castle of the same name, which was destroyed in 1556. On the left bank of the

river, nearly opposite Langenau, is the convent of *Arnstein*. This ancient abbey of Augustines, which is situated on the top of a mountain covered with rocks, was once the residence of a family of counts. Count Louis of Arnstein, the last of his race, had seven daughters, but no son. Having married his daughters, and divided amongst them part of his dominions, he transformed his castle, in 1139, into a convent, which he endowed with several villages, farms, and rights, and named Godefroy, a monk, the first abbot of it. He himself afterwards retired to this convent, where he lived forty years. His tomb may be seen in the church of the abbey.

The road then leads, passing through the village of *Palseich*, to the small town of *Holzappel*, situated in the county of the same name. On the side of it, near the Lahn, are the ruins of the castle of *Lauernburg*, which is situated on the top of a mountain. Not far from Holzappel is *Charlottenburg*, a colony of the religious sect called Waldenses.

Between Holzappel and Lauernburg is a foundry of lead and silver, belonging to the prince of Schaumburg, which annually produces from fifty to sixty thousand florins. The castle of *Schaumburg* is situated not far from this place, on the left bank of the Lahn.

A short distance beyond Holzappel is *Geilnau*, situated on the Lahn, five leagues from Ems. It was famous in the time of the ancients for its mineral waters, but it was afterwards forgotten till its re-establishment in 1809. This mineral water

is very clear, and has a sharp pleasant taste, and when mixed with wine and sugar, froths like champagne. The parts of which it is composed are, carbonic gas, muriate of alkali, lime, muriate of magnesia, carbonate of alkali and of iron. The fountains which supply this water are not, however, so arranged that it may be drunk at the spring.

About two leagues from Geilnau is Fachingen. The road passing through Schaumburg (which, as well as Fachingen, is on the left bank of the Lahn), although the longest, is the most agreeable. The castle of *Schaumburg* is situated on the banks of the Lahn, where this river bends. It is the residence of prince Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg. In 1656, the countess Agnes of Holzapfel bought the castle and lordship of Schaumburg of the count Linange-Westerburg, and delivered it from the dominion of the elector of Cologne. By the marriage of her granddaughter, it passed, with the county of Holzapfel, to its present possessor, the palatine archduke of Hungary, brother of the emperor Francis II. The castle is well situated, and commands fine prospects. At the foot of the mountain are several farms.

At the top of a mountain, not far from Schaumburg, are the ruins of the castle of *Balduinstein*, which was built in 1315 by archbishop Baldwin of Treves.

At the foot of the mountain is a village, and

between this village and another called *Hausen*, are some extensive iron-mines.

Those who admire wild and dreary scenery, similar to that exhibited in the pictures of *Ruisdael*, *Everdingen*, and *Salvator Rosa*, will not omit to visit the castle and market-town of *Katzenellnbogen*, the environs of which are extremely gloomy. There is no doubt that this castle was inhabited by the counts of *Katzenellnbogen*. These counts possessed, besides numerous domains on the banks of the Rhine, the towns of *Nastädten*, *Langenschwalbach*, and the convent of *Gruna*: *William VII* of *Katzenellnbogen* built the castle of *Schwalbach* in 1371. This family possessed the greater part of the country comprised in the angle formed by the Rhine and the Lahn.

The shortest road from *Schaumburg* to *Fachingen* is only three quarters of a league in length, but it is a footpath only passable for persons accustomed to walk on mountains; it is therefore advisable to pass through the village of *Berlebach*, which increases the distance half a league.

Fachingen is situated at the bottom of a picturesque valley, between two lofty mountains covered with trees. The fountain of mineral water at *Fachingen*, which was discovered in 1745, is formed of four springs, issuing from the ground on the side of the Lahn, so that they are only separated from the river by a bank. In consequence of its situation, this fountain is liable to be inundated

when the river swells, but the government of Nassau has remedied this inconvenience in placing pumps, by means of which the cistern of the fountain may be emptied in a very short time. The parts composing the water of Fachingen are nearly the same as those forming the water of Selters. It contains less muriate of alkali, but more pure potash, iron, and carbonic gas. It has a very pleasant taste, particularly when mixed with wine, sugar, or milk. Persons afflicted with giddiness or fainting fits may derive great benefit from the use of this water. It will keep good for several years, and is consequently exported to Russia, to the East Indies, and to the Cape of Good Hope. It is more easily digested than other mineral waters, and is recommended by physicians to persons who require aperitive medicines. Three hundred thousand jugs of this water are annually drawn and sold for the benefit of the government of Nassau.

On the Lahn, a quarter of a league above Fachingen, and near the mouth of the *Aar*, is the small town of *Dietz*, which formerly belonged to the duchy of Orange-Nassau. That part of the town which has been lately constructed is regular, and is distinguished for the cleanliness and neatness by which Dutch towns are characterised. In former times, *Dietz* had its own counts, but the family became extinct in 1388.

The *Lahn* is navigable from this town to its mouth in the Rhine, and the inhabitants of *Dietz* convey on it a large quantity of corn, that comes

from the valley of the Aar and from its environs, which are very fertile. The Prussian government propose to render the river navigable as high as Wetzlar.

A quarter of a league above Dietz is the chateau of *Oranienstein*, formerly a convent, given up by the prince of Orange to the duke of Nassau.

A good road leads from Dietz to the small town of *Limburg*, which is a league distant. This town is very ancient, and is often mentioned in the history of Germany in the middle ages. The Palatine count Everhard established his residence at this place, and according to some authors, his brother the emperor Conrad I was buried here.* The church of St. George is one of the most beautiful and remarkable monuments of antiquity. It was built at the commencement of the 10th century by count Conrad, but has never been entirely finished. In its interior are several paintings of the old German school. The church of the Franciscans likewise contains several pictures.

The Court of Nassau and Busch's, opposite the Post House, are the best inns, where good accommodations may be procured at a moderate price.

Three leagues from Limburg is *Niederselters*. The mineral water of this place is one of the most famous in Germany. The spring is situated at the top of a mountain, in the midst of a wild and dreary

* It is more probable that he was interred at Weilburg, or at Fulde.

country. It was only discovered between the years 1500 and 1550, and was filled up during the thirty years' war. The excellent qualities of this water do not seem to have been formerly appreciated, as the annual rent was at one time only two florins, twenty kreuzers : towards the end of the 18th century it rose to five florins, and in twenty years afterwards to fourteen thousand florins. When the elector of Treves, to whom the spring belonged, took an account of it, it produced annually eighty thousand florins. This water contains a great deal of alkali, which contributes to dissolve the iron in it. The moderate combination of this substance with the carbonic gas, causes the use of this water (which is easily preserved) in almost every country. It is even sent to both the Indies. Since 1803 this spring has become the property of the duchy of Nassau. The sale of it varies extremely, and depends entirely on the weather. If the summer is warm, more of this water is consumed, since it is then taken as an agreeable beverage as well as a salutary medicine. When mixed with wine and sugar, it resembles champagne in taste, but is much more refreshing. In a recent year, upwards of a million and a half pitchers of it were exported. It may scarcely be thought possible to fill so many pitchers, each of which contains three pounds of this liquid, from the water of a single fountain, if it is considered that it can only be drawn in five months of the year, and consequently (deducting Sundays and holidays) that 7,000 pitchers must be

filled each day, covered on the top, and sealed with resin. But all this may be easily believed when the manner in which it is done is made known. It was formerly accomplished by stout peasant girls, who had acquired great dexterity in the employment: but for some years past a machine has been used, by means of which a large number of pitchers are at once plunged beneath the water and drawn out when full. In 1822, the number of pitchers and half pitchers filled here amounted to 1,900,000.

The operation commences early in the morning, and continues till eleven o'clock, during which time no other person may draw water. From eleven till one, in the middle of the day, the neighbouring persons are allowed to procure water, but no person is admitted to get more than a man can carry: carriages may not come to the fountain; they must load at the warehouse, where one hundred pitchers, sealed with resin, will cost fourteen florins. The charge was formerly eleven. From one till seven o'clock pitchers are filled for government.

Those who wish to drink this water as pure as possible, from the spring itself, should chuse for this purpose a Sunday or holiday; as the water, being continually agitated on other days by the dipping in of the pitchers, necessarily loses its original strength.

The hotel of the Court of Nassau, at Niederselters, is superior to many others at the watering-places,

as it affords good accommodation at a moderate price.

A few paces from the mineral spring is a spring of soft water. It has been observed that the water of Selters soon spoils when the pitchers are placed on the ground, but will keep a long time if they are put on a wooden stand.

At *Oberselters* is another mineral fountain, which has nearly the same properties as the one just mentioned, but it is not made use of.

Six leagues from Niederselters is *Schwalbach*, a market-town, which is likewise called *Langenschwalbach*, and is situated in a beautiful valley covered with wood. It is said that the name of Schwalbach (Swallow's Rivulet) is derived from the great number of rivulets and swallows seen in the environs of this town. This place is divided into two parts, Upper and Lower Schwalbach. The latter is situated some distance from the mineral springs, of which there are fourteen. Schwalbach was famous for its waters in the 16th century; and in 1581 the celebrated physician and botanist, Tabernä Montanus, published a description of them.

The fountain called Lindenbrunnen, the water of which is frequently drunk by the inhabitants of Schwalbach instead of ordinary water, is situated in the middle of the town. Not far from it is the Brodelquelle, so called because its water continually bubbles like boiling water, although it is extremely cold. It contains more alkali than ferruginous

parts. This spring was discovered in the 15th century, which was some time before the others. It is nine feet deep and three wide. The fountain Stadtbrunnen is situated on the road leading to Schlangenbad.

The Weinborn and Stahlborn hold the first rank amongst those at Schwalbach. The Weinborn (*Aquæ Vinarie*) rises in a meadow near the road which leads to Wiesbaden and Schlangenbad. A footpath from the road leads to it. The water is clear as crystal, and its taste resembles that of wine : whence it is sometimes called Wine Fountain. It is preferred to that of Stahlbrunnen, because it contains more mineral particles, which are sooner dissolved. These springs have within a few years become the property of the House of Nassau, by whom the environs have been very much improved. The Weinborn supplies in an hour nine tuns, each containing 180 bottles. About 250,000 pitchers or stone bottles of it are annually exported. The substances composing the water of the Weinbrunnen are, muriated lime, magnesia, sulphuric acid, muriated alkali, alum, carbonate of iron, and carbonate of potash. A walk near this fountain serves as a promenade for persons taking the waters, and has several buildings in it where they may take shelter from the sun or rain.

The fountain called Stahlbrunnen (which belongs to the prince of Hesse-Rothenburg) was only discovered in 1740. It produces in an hour five tuns of water, each containing 180 bottles; and

about 150,000 pitchers of it are exported annually. Its composition is similar to that of Weinbrunnen, but its specific weight is different. Around this spring are pleasant promenades, which are much frequented.

The baths at Schwalbach are supplied with water from the Brodelbrunnen, mixed with that of the Weinbrunnen.

The Ehebrunnen or Nuptial Spring, which derives its name from an oak and a beech-tree grafted together, likewise contains much mineral substance, but is no longer used.

The Rötelsborn, or Rumpelborn, is situated in a valley covered with meadows, and its water has been drunk for the last thirty or forty years.

Schwalbach has several delightful promenades, the most frequented of which are the roads leading to Ehrbaum, to Schönbaum, to the Wiesenbrünnchen, and to the triple echo.

Two other interesting spots in the vicinity of Schwalbach are Adolphseck and Hohenstein.

Adolphseck is an old castle fallen to ruins, and situated near a market-town of the same name. The castle is on the top of a circular mountain, and its environs have a picturesque appearance. It is said that Adolphus of Nassau, before he was made emperor, built this castle as the residence of a nun, whom he had taken from a convent, where this young person had been remarkably attentive in dressing his wounds. The ditch of the castle was cut out of the rock, and very near it are several

ponds. The emperor Albert of Austria, the adversary of Adolphus, destroyed this castle in 1302, but it was afterwards rebuilt. It was habitable in 1695, but it has since fallen into ruins.

Two leagues from Adolphseck is *Hohenstein*, an old castle situated at the top of a mountain on the banks of the Aar, and surrounded by extensive meadows. This castle originally belonged to the lords of Hohenstein, from whom it passed to the counts of Katzenellenbogen. It was destroyed during the thirty years' war; but, to judge from its ruins, has been very strong. Part of it still exists, consisting of a gate, a lofty tower called Hexenthurm, a room where the torture was inflicted, a hall where the ladies assembled, and an apartment, the walls of which are ornamented with paintings. At the castle is the keeper's house, where good accommodation may be procured at a moderate price.

Not far from this place are the ruins of the fort of *Greifenstein*, and the old castle of *Kattenelburg*, at the top of a mountain called Kattenalp.

The environs of the Lahn present numerous beautiful prospects, as well as several castles fallen into ruins, which bear the names of many ancient and distinguished families. Two leagues from Hohenstein, and about the same distance from Schwalbach, is the castle of *Schwalbach*, on the banks of the Aar. It was built in 1371, by count William of Katzenellenbogen, and is not entirely destroyed. A league distant, at the end of a wood called

Fuchshöhle, are the strong towers of the old castle of *Hollenfels*, which is said to have been built in the 14th century by the knight Daniel of Langenau. It is extremely well situated, and its windows command fine prospects. In the wood just mentioned is an iron mine, which furnishes the mineral for the foundry of Michelbach.

The castle of *Aarteck*, nearer to Dietz, is still more interesting, and is probably of Roman origin. Ancient medals have often been found at this place, and in the wall are several antique bas-reliefs, well worthy of observation.

The best inns at Schwalbach are:—the Golden Fountain; the Gerber House; the Imperial Hall, and the Golden Chain. The first, which is also a Post-house, is a very good inn. The prices of the tables d'hôte are 1 fl. 4 kr. for dinner, and 36 kr. for supper. There are three principal halls for persons taking the waters: that of the promenade, the Imperial, and that at the chain.

Scarcely two leagues from Schwalbach is *Schlungenbad*. This bath was discovered about two hundred years ago by a heifer that was ill. This animal daily left the flock, and the herdsman one day met it, to his great astonishment, near a spring of warm water, which it had frequented for the cure of its disease, and from which it had received benefit. In 1657, Dr. Gloxin, of Worms, gained possession of this bath, which was sold to him by the commune of Berstatt, together with the surrounding land and timber, for two butts of wine.

The house of Hesse-Cassel, under whose dominion this country then was, obtained this bath. In 1694 the landgrave Charles erected accommodations around it, which have since been enlarged and improved, and have cost more than 400,000 fl. The baths are of marble. The landgrave Frederick I, who afterwards became king of Sweden, caused 4,000 pitchers of water from this fountain to be sent annually to Stockholm.

The position of Schlangenbad is truly picturesque. It is situated in the middle of a dreary country, covered with woods, where nature is exhibited in her original beauty. Those who dislike bustle, and prefer the silence and tranquillity of the country to the games, balls, and other diversions of bathing-places, will be highly gratified at Schlangenbad.

The substances composing the water of these baths, which is clear as crystal, are alum and magnesia: it is supposed, however, to contain some mineral, although none has yet been discovered. The heat of the water by Réaumur is 22°. The building called Nassauer Haus (House of Nassau), is connected with the House of Hesse by a gallery: it has three springs that produce in twenty-four hours 3,500 tuns of water, and ten very spacious baths, one of which is a shower-bath. Two baths are of porcelain, and a third is of marble. There are six other baths in the new house. The average revenue produced annually by this bath, for the last ten years, has been scarcely fifty florins:

the expensive maintenance of this establishment should be considered, therefore, as a sacrifice made by the government for the benefit of suffering humanity. Indeed, every possible accommodation has been provided for persons taking the waters; lodgings, provisions, and wines; in short, every thing convenient. The baths are well laid out, and kept with great neatness.

The traveller should not omit to walk from Schlangenbad to the small chapel near *Rauenthal*, on the height of *Bubenhausen*, which commands one of the finest views in the Rheingau. Between *Rauenthal* and *Kiderich* are the remains of an ancient wall, painted with various characters. It is called *Alte Burg* (Old Castle).

Only two leagues and a half from Schlangenbad is WIESBADEN; but those who wish to enjoy a magnificent prospect will not hesitate to return to Schwalbach, and take the gravel road which leads from that place to Wiesbaden, passing over the height of *Hohe Wurzel*. The whole valley of the Rhine, through which this river bends its course as far as the mountains of the Black Forest, extends before the eye of the spectator. Before him is the city of Mayence, with its numerous steeples; heights of gentle declivity rise behind this town, and in the distance appears Mont Tonnerre, whose towering summit seems to reach the clouds. On the right are some of the villages of the Rheingau scattered along the banks of the river. In the distance, on the left, are the tops of the mountains bordering the

Bergstrasse, and in front of them the beautiful valley watered by the Maine, at the end of which is the town of Frankfort. At the foot of the mountain is Wiesbaden, half concealed by hills.

A shorter but steeper road passes through the village of *Georgenborn*, from which there is a fine view.

The springs (*aquæ mattiacæ*) were known in the time of the Romans, and there are several antique remains of that period at Wiesbaden. Of this number are the ruins of a fort constructed by Drusus, which may be seen in the burying-ground, in the street of the butchers, in an adjacent garden, and near the old tower of the castle. The wall which surrounded this fort commenced near the hill situated behind the north side of the town; it then crossed the long street, and the street of butchers; the ditch; afterwards passed by the old castle, and terminated where the boundary of the town now is. The greater part of this wall has been employed in the construction of buildings. It was twenty feet high and ten feet thick, and was cased on both sides with hewn stones placed regularly one above another; the interior was filled up with small stones, pieces of tile and broken bricks, which were cemented together by several layers of mortar. The part of the wall still remaining is 650 feet in length, and forms the enclosure of the burying-ground.

The remains of many Roman baths have likewise

been discovered at Wiesbaden; on one of them are some inscriptions in honour of Apollo and Hercules, and the name of the legion stationed in this quarter. In the street Saalgasse are several cellars that have been used as vapour-baths. Near the tower of the castle some very curious Roman medals have been found.

Wiesbaden, called Wisibadun in the time of the Salic Franks, was then the chief place of the district of Kunigesundra, which extended from Epstein to Walluf. The Carlovingian kings built a palace there, where Charlemagne occasionally resided, and which was afterwards inhabited for a considerable time by Otto the Great, who raised Wiesbaden to the rank of a town in 965. At the commencement of the 18th century, trenches were made in the ground where this palace, which was called Sala, formerly stood, and on that occasion walls, covered with paintings, and other ruins, were discovered. This palace subsisted entire till the commencement of the 13th century, and was probably set fire to by the lords of Eppenstein, who in 1280 burnt the town of Wiesbaden. The town was rebuilt by the emperor Adolphus. The street which formerly led to the royal palace is now called Saalgasse.

Some remains of the old castle still exist. The new castle, which was built towards the end of the 16th century by John Louis of Nassau, is in very good repair. The Town-house is remarkable for coats of arms executed in wood, and other or-

naments on the outside, amongst which are the arms of the Franks; namely three lilies on a blue ground.

At Wiesbaden are fifteen springs of warm mineral water and two of cold. The substances composing this water, are, — carbonate of lime, magnesia, muriate of alkali, muriate of lime and of magnesia, sulphate of alkali, and sulphate of lime, alum, and a little iron mixed with carbonate of alkali.

The warmest spring, called Kochbrunnen, is 25° of Réaumur. Here are two springs of sulphurous water. In 1823, a promenade was formed for persons taking the waters. There are twenty-four bathing-houses, exclusive of the hospital and public baths. Two of these baths, namely, those called Rebhuhn (the Partridge) and the Half Moon, are only frequented by Jews. The principal bathing-houses are: — 1, the English Court; 2, the Cross-bow; 3, the Eagle or Post-house; 4, the Rose. The last three are likewise inns; 5, the Bear; 6, the Black Goat; 7, the Four Seasons, in William Street. This hotel and the Kursaal are the handsomest houses in Wiesbaden. One half of each of these houses contains lodgings, and in the other are baths. The buildings containing the baths are from twenty to forty feet high, and just under the roof of most of them apertures are made to leave a free passage to the steam. A building of this kind contains from ten to thirty baths, which are situated in small rooms entirely enclosed. The price of the tables d'hôte is not dear, but the greater

part of the persons who take the waters procure dinner from restaurateurs.

The wells in the town contain water that has a salt taste. Several are situated on the side of the warm springs, without losing their natural freshness. This tends to support the opinion of those who think that the focus, whence these springs derive their heat, is outside the town; probably in the mountains north-west of it.

The only fountain in the town which furnishes water fit to drink, is that in the market-place. This water is conveyed through pipes from a spring near the road of Schwalbach. The Kieselborn is introduced into the town by iron pipes laid down in 1822.

Several rivulets of cold water cross the town and receive the water which flows from the mineral springs.

The Kursaal or New Hall at Wiesbaden is an establishment for the use of persons taking the waters. It was designed by M. Wollzogen of Weimar, who died at Wiesbaden, and completed by M. Zais, the funds for the purpose being raised in shares. This building is situated at the end of a promenade behind the fountain Wiessenbrunnen,* and communicates by a walk with the garden Herrengarten. In front of the great saloon are colonnades, containing shops. The principal building

* The water of this fountain is fit to drink; it consists principally of muriated and carbonated lime.

includes a splendid dancing-room, smaller rooms for refreshments or play, others where parties assemble, and the apartments occupied by the proprietor of this establishment. Much taste is displayed in the decorations, furniture, and distribution of the interior of this structure. There are various busts and statues, and a cast from the Apollo Belvidere. The columns in the great hall are of marble from the quarries near Limburg. The whole edifice is built with stone; it presents a front 350 feet in length, and is 170 in depth.

During the bathing season concerts are given daily at this building, balls occasionally, and a table d'hôte is provided every day. Several rooms are appropriated to cards, but gaming is not carried on to the same extent as at other bathing-places.

The Library at Wiesbaden is open to the public, and any stranger or subject of the duchy may have the use of the books. A catalogue of it has been printed.

A museum of antiquities, as well as of modern works of the fine arts, has also been formed at Wiesbaden. It must be confessed that such a collection could be nowhere more appropriate than at a bathing-place frequented by so much company.

The most delightful promenade in the environs of Wiesbaden is that formed by the rows of trees and groves lately planted, which reach from the Herrengarten to the fountain called Wiesenbrunnen, and surround the Kursaal.

Nature has been extremely bountiful in embellishing the environs of Wiesbaden. The hill and valley of *Neresberg*, half a league west of the town, are particularly beautiful. On the hill are the remains of a Roman building, supposed to have been a hunting seat of the Neros, the foundations of which were laid by Drusus and Tiberius. Hence some have derived the name *Nerosberg* (Nero's Hill). Amongst the other interesting places in the environs are:—1, *Sonnenberg*, half a league from the baths. It is said that the old castle of this name was built by Sunno, a German prince. Adolphus of Nassau rendered it strong, in order to defend the country against the attacks of the lords of Eppenstein. The picturesque ruins of this castle nearly surround the village of *Sonnenberg*; 2, the Pheasant Walk, which is situated in a beautiful valley, encircled by a wood, three quarters of a league from the town; 3, *Klarenthals*, in front of the Pheasant Walk. It was formerly a convent of nuns, which was founded by Adolphus of Nassau, and his wife Imogine. The sister of this prince was the first abbess of this convent, and his daughter became the prioress. This convent was secularized by the descendants of Adolphus, in the last century, and the tomb of Imogine transferred to the parish church of Wiesbaden. In the vicinity of the Pheasant Walk, and of the convent of *Klarenthal*, may be seen, on both sides of the road leading to *Bleidenstadt*, a great number of ancient tombs, part of which are covered with brambles

and trees. Many of these tombs were opened about thirty years ago, and inside were discovered coals, ashes, urns filled with bones and ashes, cups, lachrymatories, lances, arrows, consecrated knives, and lamps. In several of them there were likewise gold, silver, and copper medals. Similar tombs have been found near Dolzheim; 4, the mountain of *Geisberg*. It commands a fine view of Mayence, and the villages on the banks of the Rhine; 5, *Adamsthal*, a farm in the woods, a league from Wiesbaden; 6, the Mill, at some distance from the convent of Klarenthal. It has an elegant assembly-room, and a pretty garden. Persons taking the waters often form parties to go to this place; 7, the hunting-seat called *Platte*, rebuilt and enlarged in 1823. It is situated in the middle of a wood, on the Istein road, one league from Wiesbaden. From this castle there is one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects in Germany (that from the height called Hohe Wurzel, mentioned before, is nearly similar). Good accommodation may be procured at the forest-keeper's. This chateau is situated at the foot of the mountain called *Trompeterberg*, which is supposed to have derived its name from the Buccinobantes, a branch of the Mattiaci; 8, *Bibrich*, formerly called *Biburg*, which has been already noticed. It is the most princely residence on the banks of the Rhine. The road to it by *Mosbach* commands a fine view.

The antiquary will find abundant employment at

Wiesbaden. In every part of this country may be seen memorials of the time when the Romans and the Germans disputed the possession of the beautiful territory on the banks of the Rhine. There are still visible, on the heights around Wiesbaden, and particularly on that called Neresberg, near Zugmantel and Heftrich, the traces of stone ramparts made by the Germans, and the remains of the walls of ancient forts constructed by the Romans.

In the town-house of Wiesbaden are preserved copies of numerous inscriptions which have been discovered. Most of the stones on which these inscriptions were, have been lost. One of these stones, that was taken from an ancient Roman bath, and now forms part of the wall of the bathing-house of Schutzenkopf, had been erected in honour of Apollo (*Apollini tutelari*) by a centurion of the seventh legion, which was quartered in the environs of Wiesbaden and Mayence.

Wiesbaden made a conspicuous figure in the history of the middle ages. It has been already mentioned that the kings of the Franks had a palace there. Charlemagne often repaired thither from Niederingelheim, for the purpose of bathing. The emperor Otto resided here in 965, when he signed several writings in favour of the bishopric of Magdeburg, and some of the imperial towns. Wiesbaden has several monuments of this date, one of which is a stone with an inscription.

Those who study botany, and mineralogy will find numerous objects to gratify their curiosity in

the environs of Wiesbaden. The woods, as well as the meadows, contain a great number of scarce and curious plants.

The traveller should not neglect to make an excursion from Wiesbaden to the neighbouring mountains which form part of the Taunus. In order to reach them, the traveller must pass through *Eppenstein*, which is three leagues distant. This small town, near which is the old castle of the same name, is situated in the centre of four beautiful valleys, called *Fischbach*, *Lorsbach*, *Fokenhausen*, and *Bremthal*. There is a tradition, that a dreadful giant formerly inhabited the rock where the castle now stands. A knight named Eppo, having caught him in an iron net, threw him down an abyss, and built the castle of Eppenstein on the rock. A whalebone suspended over the gate is said to be one of the bones of this giant, and is shown as a corroboration of the tale. The knights of Eppenstein were very rich and powerful lords, and Mayence had four archbishops who were part of their family. The line of Godefroy became extinct in 1497, and that of Everhard, or Münzenberg, in 1544. In the church of this small town are the tombs, and representations in stone, of these ancient knights. The mountains of *Stauffen*, *Gahberg*, and *Rossert*, situated in the vicinity, have a picturesque appearance. On the southern declivity of the Stauffen are several Roman tombs, and on its summit is a rock of a singular form, around which is the trace of an ancient rampart made with earth. Near

Eichkopf, behind Fischbach, is the convent of *Retters* (*Retterese*), which was founded in the 12th century by count Gerard of Nurings. On the site of this convent, the farm of Roders is erected. In the valley of Eppenstein is a mineral spring, near which some baths have been established within a few years.

A pleasant road leads from Eppenstein, through Hofheim and Sulzbach, to Soden. *Hofheim* is situated on the Maine, and, near it, at the top of a mountain covered with wood, is a church, which is much frequented as a place of pilgrimage, and contains the tomb of a count of Stolberg.

Sulzbach is delightfully situated. In the time of the Carlovingian kings it was only a *curtis regia*. It afterwards became a village independent of the German empire, and by this title it contracted an alliance with the town of Frankfort in 1282.

Soden, which is two leagues from Eppenstein, and was formerly a colony of Sulzbach, derives its name from a spring of salt-water, situated there. It has mineral springs, and two inns with baths, the Nassau Hotel and the Bender Hotel. The water has a temperature of 14° or 16° of Réaumur. The substances composing this water are carbonic gas, alkali, muriate of alkali, and a small quantity of iron. The brine produces excellent common salt. In former times, Soden was likewise a village independent of the German empire, and under the protection of Mayence and Frankfort. It now belongs to the house of Nassau. The situation of

Soden is charming; it is encircled by heights of a delightful appearance, and the surrounding country is remarkably beautiful. A neat promenade leads to the top of a hill where there is a church. Many suppose that the Solicinium of the ancients was in the environs of Soden, near Mamolshain.

A league from Soden is *Kronberg vor der Höhe*, which is surrounded by a small wood of fruit and chestnut-trees. The ancient possessors of the castle near Kronberg were vassals who immediately depended on the German empire. They were first called Askehiern (Eschborn), and did not take the name of knights of Kronberg till they had acquired possession of Kronberg. In the castle, which is very much dilapidated, is a picture, with an inscription in verse, representing the battle in 1389, when the knights of Kronberg obtained a victory for the Palatines, who were their allies, over the inhabitants of Frankfort.

Kronberg has lately been famous for the nurseries belonging to Christ, a man of considerable merit. The young trees raised here, are sent as far as Livonia and Crimea.

In the valley between Kronberg and *Mamolshain*, is a spring of mineral water, which contains a large quantity of salt, iron, and sulphur, and is an excellent remedy for chronic complaints. There are, however, no accommodations for taking the waters at this place. Not far from this spring is another salt-water spring, which produces a great deal of salt.

The traveller should not omit to go from Kronberg to the old castle of *Falkenstein*, which is one of the most beautiful ruins in the Taunus. In fine weather it commands a view of more than seventy of the surrounding towns and villages, as well as of a part of the Rheingau. From this castle sprung (according to the opinion of M. de Gerning) the counts of Nuringes, the last of whom, count Gerard, died in 1170, leaving two daughters, named Guda and Lukhardis, by whose marriage the domains of the father passed to Wernher II of Boland, and to Kuno I of Munzenburg. The last lord of Munzenburg dying in 1255, his five sisters divided his inheritance, part of which fell into the hands of Philip I of Falkenstein, who rebuilt the castle, and called it Neufalkenstein. He was a very rich and powerful lord, and his sister Beatrice was considered the most beautiful woman of her time. She married the German king, Richard of Cornwallis, who first saw her in the castle of Gudenfels, on the banks of the Rhine. She was buried at Oxford. The valiant bishop Kuno, of Treves, was likewise a descendant of that line of lords of Falkenstein, and of Wetterau, which became extinct in 1418. The property then passed to the female line, and with it to the houses of Solms, Eppenstein, Sayn, Isenburg, and Virneburg.

The thrush called *turdus saxatilis*, generally found in the Southern Alps, has for many years inhabited these ruins; and in the forest grows an Alpine plant, the *doronicum pardalianches*.

Those who wish to see the ancient fortress of *Königstein*, may visit it from this place, if they have not previously made an excursion to it from Eppenstein. In 1796, this fortress was taken without much resistance by the French, who blew up the fortifications. The town itself was very ancient, and is mentioned as far back as the time of Charlemagne. The castle, as well as the town, was probably built in the time of the kings of the Franks.

A league and a half from Kronberg is *Ursel*, situated in the middle of a beautiful country covered with woods, near a rivulet, which gives motion to several mills and copper foundries. It has an old and remarkable church. This place was formerly part of the country of *Königstein*. Towards the end of the 16th century, it had a printing-office, the works executed by which are become very scarce.

A league distant from Ursel, is *Homburg vor der Höhe*, the residence of a branch of the princes of Hesse, who are descendants of Frederick I, grandson of Philip the Generous. In the walls of the old tower, called the White Tower, are several stones with Roman inscriptions, that have been found in the environs. This castle is the remnant of the ancient one, which was probably erected on the ruins of a strong castle of the Romans. The new castle was built in 1680, by the landgrave Frederick II, whose figure, in stone and in bronze, may be seen over the gate of the castle. The town of Homburg is indebted for the embellishment of

its environs to the late prince. Every step in the vicinity of the town recalls to the mind the ancient conquerors of the world. The Heidengraben (Pagan's Ditch), the wall called Weisse Maur, the road of Thalwegsberg, the mountain of Altkönig, and many other places, bear evident marks of them. We have already mentioned the castle of *Saalsburg*, or *Seulburg*. It is situated a league from Homburg, and appears to have been the fort built by Drusus, and destroyed by Hermann. Germanicus rebuilt it, when, in conjunction with Cacinna, he made an expedition against the Cattes, in which he burnt their principal town, called Mattium. Saalsburg is situated on the top of a mountain, and its form is an oblong square, 280 feet in length, and 180 in breadth. In 1781 was discovered, not far from this place, a Roman bath, in which were several utensils and stones with inscriptions of the 22d legion. In the time of the Franks there was a castle here called Sala, whence the name of Saalsburg is derived. On the north-east, about a league distant, are the traces of another fort, called Kapersburg, which is supposed by some to be the Palas, or Kapellatium, of the ancients.

If the traveller has not visited the mountains *Altkönig* and *Feldberg*, from Königstein, or from Kronberg, he may go to them from Homburg. At the top of the Altkönig, Brunéhault, queen of the Franks, erected a room, in order that she might view the whole of her extensive dominions with the first rays of the rising sun. The prospect from

it is beautiful; a vast country extends around the spectator, bordered by three chains of mountains, between which flow the Rhine and the Maine. One of these chains extends from the Taunus as far as Coblenz and Bonn, including in this space the beautiful heights, planted with vines, which reach from Hochheim to Rudesheim. On this chain of mountains, likewise, are several old castles. On the other side of the Maine appears the *Malchen*, with its White Tower. Several branches diverge from this mountain, which extend a considerable distance into the forest of Odenwald, and form on the right the beautiful valley of the Neckar. On the other side of the Rhine is *Mont Tonnerre*, which rises like a giant over the surrounding mountains: on its sides are the mountains of the Haardt and the Vosges, which form the separation between Alsace and Lorraine, and unite their branches with those of the Alps. On the north side of the Altkönig commences a chain of mountains, which extends out of sight. The ruins of the ancient forts of Königstein and Kronenberg appear below, and an immense number of towns and villages tend to adorn this beautiful prospect.

In these environs is another old castle, in good repair, which is called *Reiffenberg*. It is situated at the foot of the northern part of the Feldberg, and is shaded by a wood of oaks, intermixed with elms and palm-trees. The knights of Reiffenberg signalized themselves in more than one bloody combat, and in 1374 they took by assault the fort

of Königstein. Philip Louis, the last of this family, died in captivity, in 1686; and by the marriage of his sister, the castle of Reiffenberg passed to the counts of Waldpott-Bassenheim.

Behind Reiffenberg, at the top of a hill covered with wood, are the ruins of the old castle of *Hattstein*, which was destroyed in 1432.

Three leagues from Homburg is *Friedberg*. In his way to it, the tourist passes *Kloppenheim*, with a Gothic church. Near Karbach are mineral springs no longer used; and on the opposite hill stands the old abbey of *Ilmstedt*.

Friedberg was formerly an imperial town, but is now of little importance. The castle commands a fine view of the beautiful territory forming the Wetterau. The environs of Friedberg contain many monuments relating to the ancient history of Germany. The Usipetes and the Cattes inhabited this country, and sustained several battles against the Romans. In the vicinity, several Roman monuments have been discovered. The Carlovingian kings had very probably a palace at this place, and there is still a bath which dates from the period when they lived. Under the government of the Franks, this country received the name of Wettergau, derived from the small river *Wetter*, which crosses it. This district was very extensive, and included twelve counties, and many imperial towns, such as Frankfort, Gelnhausen, Friedberg, etc.

Friedberg was rebuilt by Frederick I, and the castle which he erected on the ruins of the ancient

palace probably bore the name of Friedrichsburg, which was afterwards given to the town. The emperors of the house of Hohenstauffen occasionally resided here. Frederick II embellished the town, and granted it numerous privileges. Friedberg had likewise the right of holding a great fair; but this was transferred to Frankfort, in 1340, by the emperor Louis IV. The principal objects in Friedberg worthy of notice are,—the well called the Jew's Bath; several subterranean vaults, one of which is in the form of a rotunda, with an opening at the top; and the principal church, erected in the 13th century. In the environs of Friedberg are numerous ruins of ancient buildings, whence it is supposed that the town was formerly much larger.

Inns.—The Three Swords, and the Town of Darmstadt. There is also a post-house.

Rather less than half a league from Friedberg is the mineral spring of *Schwalheim*, which is said to contain nearly the same substances as the water of Schwalbach, but has not the same reputation, and is only drunk by the neighbouring inhabitants. The environs are dreary.

From this place the traveller may make a pleasant excursion to the salt-works of *Nauheim*. The meadows of the Wetter bear some resemblance to the valleys of the Vosges. At a distance are seen the little town of *Rockenhausen*, a convent of nuns on the Munzenberg, and, following the Wetter Arnsberg, the famous abbey of *Lich*.

Quitting this part of the Taunus, the traveller

reaches *Naumburg*; whence, crossing the *Kinz*, he will pass along the *Freygericht*, the villages of which belong partly to Hesse and partly to Mayence, and enjoy peculiar privileges, which render the banks of the *Kahl* very populous. This valley may be ascended from *Alsenau* to *Kaltenberg*. But proceeding in a right line through *Somborn*, we arrive at *GELNHAUSEN*, where may still be seen a part of the palace inhabited by Frederick Barbarossa. The first objects which attract the traveller's attention on approaching this ancient imperial town, are the steeples of the convent of the Trinity; and as soon as he enters the place he will perceive the remains of the church of St. Peter, the architecture of which is very remarkable. It is that called modern Greek architecture, which was adopted and followed in every part of Europe at the time of the Crusades, as well as for some time before. Gelnhausen was preferred by Frederick I, surnamed Barbarossa, to every other place in his immense empire, as a spot for the erection of a castle. Tradition asserts that it was not the beauty of the environs of the *Kinz*,* but that of a lady, named Gela, which influenced his choice. The ancient palace of the emperor is at the foot of the town, in the *Burg*, in the midst of a delightful valley, bordered by the chain of mountains which forms the junction between the mountains called *Rhinegebürg*, in *Franconia*, and those

* The *Kinz* is a small river of the country of *Fulde*, which runs from *Schluchtern*, through *Saalmunster*, *Gelnhausen*, and *Hanan*.

called Vogelsburg, in the Wetterau. It is situated on an island, formed by the Kinzig, and is surrounded by mountains crowned with woods, hills, and plains, which form a delightful landscape.

To judge from what remains of this palace, an entire rock must have been used in its erection. All the walls are composed of two rows of large hewn stones, ornamented on the outside in the Tuscan style. The entrance, which is on the west side of the wall, is a very simple structure. In the part of this wall which is very dilapidated, and against which several new houses have been built, is a very lofty tower of immense size. In the inner court of the palace is a head of reddish stone with a long beard, representing Frederick Barbarossa. On the left were the apartments of the emperor; and in that part which still remains, commonly called Reichssaal (Imperial Hall), that monarch was accustomed to administer justice, surrounded by his nobility. Over the gate the Reichssaal joins the chapel, and on the side of it is a large tower.

The great wall, in which are arches supported by columns, is a remnant of the principal front of the *Reichssaal*. Through these arches, on the left, may be seen the convent of the Trinity, and at some distance from it the upper gate of the town of Gelnhausen, and beyond the entrance gate of the Reichssaal are the remains of the throne of Barbarossa. In the distance appear the walls which formed the enclosure of the court. At the end of this principal front is the *Meesthor*, where fairs are

usually held; and above this is the chapel, the walls of which were partly restored under the reign of the emperor Sigismund.

The upper part of the front of the Reichssaal has been taken away, and the area filled up. The only parts remaining are the arches before mentioned. In these remains is preserved a beautiful specimen of ancient Gothic architecture, or rather of what is called modern Greek architecture.

The staircases that lead to the halls have been destroyed, and only the entrance to the palace remains uninjured. The ornaments of this entrance, and the manner in which the light is admitted, very much resemble Moorish architecture. Over small columns are arabesques, formed with foliage and human figures. On each side of these arabesques are placed arches, which distinguish modern Greek architecture from the ancient colonnades and arches which were afterwards introduced by the Goths. The whole entrance presents a great mass of stone; that is to say, a wall of considerable thickness to support the arches. In this wall are several openings, each having a double row of small columns, through which the light enters. Above these small columns are chapiters, which reach to the upper part of the roof. The bases of all the columns, as well as the principal front, are of the Attic order.

A wall, constructed some time since, partly conceals the entrance to the hall. In the interior are two columns, which support the six arches on

which the ceiling of the chapel rests. On the outside are three other columns, one of which is ornamented with eagles. In the chapel are pillars and columns, which are ornamented with great taste. The walls of the tower, at a short distance, are very thick, and formerly supported a large arch, which formed a separation in its interior. The wall forming the enclosure of the entire building is in many places more than 30 feet above the level of the Kinzig.

It was probably about the year 1144 that Frederick I inhabited the imperial palace of Gelnhausen. When this emperor afterwards undertook his expedition to Palestine, he assigned this palace as a residence to several noble families of Gelnhausen and its environs, and left them instructions respecting the manner in which they were to act in superintending the district belonging to the castle, and in administering justice at the courts held there. The number of these families considerably increased, and in 1366 the emperor Charles IV granted them the same rights and privileges as those enjoyed by the lords of the castle of Friedberg. During the 30 years' war the Swedes laid siege to it, because it was garrisoned by the emperor's troops, and on that occasion this beautiful palace was destroyed.

EXCURSION

FROM COBLENTZ TO TREVES.

Although Treves is only 24 leagues from Coblentz, if the traveller wishes to follow the course of the Moselle, he must pass over a space of 49 leagues. The excursion by water is more interesting than that by land, as the banks of the Moselle abound with fine views, and each village or group of mountains forms by itself a delightful landscape; but the river being difficult of ascent, the traveller had better proceed by land, and afterwards descend the river on his return.

There is a diligence from Coblentz to Treves, which accomplishes the journey in one day. The fare is five francs. A *coche-d'eau* goes every week between Coblentz and Cochen. It sets out on Monday at nine o'clock from Cochen, and arrives at Coblentz in the evening, if the weather be favourable; if not it stops at *Ley* for the night. It returns on Friday in summer, and on Thursday in winter. It is capable of containing 60 or 70 persons, but the accommodation is by no means good. The fare is about a franc for every ten leagues.

If the traveller intends to perform the journey on foot, he should not follow the high road through *Polch* and *Luzerath*, which is extremely dull, but walk along the bank as much as possible. The first place that he reaches on the banks of the Moselle is *Weiss*, where there is a public garden. Opposite to

Weiss is *Güls*, where large quantities of cherries are gathered, a great number of which are sent to Cologne.

Inn.—The Anchor.

After having passed these two places, the traveller reaches a chain of mountains, the cultivation of which is extremely difficult and in many places impracticable. Thence the road leads to the village of *Ley*, which takes its name from the old German word *Ley*, signifying rock. Not far from this place is the castle whence the counts of Leyen derived their origin, which is traced back as far as a Roman knight of the name of Petra, who lived in the time of the emperor Claudius, and who settled in the environs of Treves. The traveller next proceeds to *Oberwinnigen* and *Unterwinnigen*. The first is a market-town, containing 190 houses. It is nearly two leagues from Coblenz, and formerly made part of the county of Sponheim. The inhabitants are Protestants, whilst all their neighbours are Catholics. The vine has flourished on the surrounding hills for several centuries, but its cultivation requires great care. Near a small island in the river, is a spot called *Zeihfurt*, which is dangerous to the inexperienced. In the valley of *Conderthal*, to the right of the Moselle, are several mills, a mineral spring, and the ruins of the castle of *Mef-fartshaus*.

A league higher is *Deiblich*, on the right bank, and *Cobern* on the left.

At Cobern the rivulet *Nadbach* falls into the

Moselle. This place made a considerable figure in the history of the 8th century; it had then two castles, called the lower and the upper castle, or *Altenburg*, of which some ruins still exist. It has also a chapel, which is a remarkable specimen of ancient German architecture, and is supposed to have been erected in the time of the Crusades. In the neighbouring forest of *Stöperwald* is the ancient convent of *Marienroth*, one league from *Cobern*.

The traveller then passes successively the pretty villages of *Gondorf* on the left, and *Niederfell* on the right bank. Near the latter is *Chur*, and opposite is *Oberliemen*.

A league higher on the right bank is *Oberfell*, and on the same side *Kattenes*, or *Cattenes*, the name of which is supposed by some to be derived from the Latin word *catanæ*, but with more probability, by others, from the German *Katten-Esch*, which signifies a marshy meadow. Opposite is the market-town of *Alken*, where may be seen the ruins of an old castle, commonly called *Turant*. Its original name was *Thoron*, or *Thorn*, which is derived from the form of a mountain where it was constructed by the pfalzgrave (palatine count) *Henry*, as a defence against his brother *Otto*.

A number of villages and market-towns then present themselves, namely, *Lof*, or *Loew*, with the neighbouring ruins of *Hornburg*, *Brodenbach* half a league higher, and *Ehrenburg*. *Hatzenpfort* is much higher on the left. *Loew* and *Hatzenpfort* have both good inns.

Rohm and *Burgen*, which follow, are only separated by a rivulet which descends from the *Hundsruck*. Opposite are the ruins of the castle of *Bischofstein* (bishop's stone), which was built by *Nicetas*, bishop of *Treves*, in the 6th century.

On the right bank, a league higher, is the market-town of *Kern*, where the torrent of the *Elz* falls into the *Moselle*. On this torrent, one league from *Kern*, is the market-town of *Elz*, and the castle of the same name, situated in the country of *Mayenfeld*. Bishop *Baldwin* laid siege to this castle in 1391, but not being able to gain possession of it, he built the castle of *Baldenelz*, in its vicinity. *Munster Mayfeld* is half a league to the right of *Elz*. It is a small town, in the church of which are some ancient tombs of distinguished families. In another direction, half a league from *Elz*, are the ruins of the castle of *Pyrmont*, where the river *Elz* makes a picturesque cascade.

Still higher up the *Moselle* is the village of *Muden*, opposite to the mouth of the *Litz* or *Lutz*. Half a league farther, on the left bank, is the little town of *Carden*, the ancient *Cardena* of the Romans. It has a casino and an inn. Near *Carden*, the rivulet *Werbach* falls into the *Moselle*. Opposite to this place, on the point of a high rock, is the hermitage of *Zillesberg*, whence there is a fine view of the surrounding country.

Not a quarter of a league from *Carden* is *Treis*, a market-town of 200 houses.

From *Treis* the distance to *Beilstein*, or to *Zell*,

is eight leagues by water, or three leagues across the mountains. Another route is by the Hundsruck to Bacharach and the Rhine. Following the course of the river, the traveller reaches the village of *Pommern*, where an excellent red wine is made. Not far from Pommern, at the top of a mountain, appear the traces of an ancient Roman camp. A league beyond it, in the interior of the country, is the ancient convent of *Rosenthal*, in a wild but picturesque situation.

The next village which the traveller sees on the banks of the Moselle is *Klotten*, or *Clotten*, with the ruins of the castle of *Klottenburg*. In the 11th century, Richeza, daughter of count Ehrenfried, and queen of Poland, built a chapel at this place, where she came with her ladies to offer up prayers. The castle was given as a present to the elector of Treves by the emperor Adolphus.

From Klotten the traveller proceeds to the small town of *Kochem*, or *Cochem*, formerly called *Kochenheim*. It contains 1,000 houses, and the inhabitants are very industrious. The country produces very little corn, but a large quantity of wine, which, however, is only ranked amongst the middling wines of the Moselle. The town contains cloth manufactories. It had formerly a royal palace and a Roman fort.

Inns.—The Anchor, and the Roman King.

As already stated, a coche-d'eau goes from this place to Coblenz.

From this place the traveller may make an excu-

sion of three leagues to the baths of *Bertrich*. The road passes at first through a wild and dreary country, but at the bottom of the mountains suddenly changes to a delightful valley. It is said that a hermit named *Bertrich* established his residence at this place in the 13th or 14th century, since which the spring of warm water has been used as a bath. These baths, however, were always in a bad state till 1760, when the elector of Treves appropriated a sum of 150,000 rix dollars for their better maintenance. A large stone building was then constructed, containing fourteen bathing-rooms, arched over, to which the water is conveyed by pipes. This water comes from a spring at the bottom of the valley. Its heat, by Réaumur, is 24° , and its smell resembles that of hydrogen impregnated with sulphur. The surrounding ground contains slate, interspersed with veins of basaltes. There are several good inns at *Bertrich*. The season is at its height in August.

The country has a very singular appearance. It is a narrow and deep valley, enclosed between high and steep mountains, which are crowned with forests. A torrent rolls its waters to the bottom of the valley, on the sides of which there are several smaller valleys of equal beauty : there is a cascade, formed by the water in front of a grotto, and a little beyond it is seen a double row of basaltic rocks, of conical shape, resembling a colonnade. Several footpaths lead to the top of a rock, whence there are various fine prospects.

The road, on quitting Bertrich, passes at first through the forest, and afterwards through corn fields, till it reaches the small town of *Wittlich*, where there is a post station. The post-house is a good inn.

If the traveller, on leaving Kochem, follows the course of the Moselle, he will first perceive the priory of *Ebernach*, and then arrive at the small town of *Beilstein*, with not more than twenty houses. On a neighbouring mountain is the castle of *Beilstein*, which belonged to the counts (now princes) of Metternich-Winneburg, and which was inhabited for many years by that family. In the town is a suppressed convent of Carmelites, with a curious prison for confining the monks. The traveller then crosses several villages and market-towns, and arrives at the ruins of *Marienburg*. This is a convent of nuns, situated on a steep rock, and defended by towers, ditches, and drawbridges, which archbishop Baldwin converted into a fort in 1514. The pope's warrant, which authorised the secularization of the convent, assigned as the principal motive, that the situation of the convent would tempt some enemy to gain possession of it, and that then the virtue of the nuns would be very much exposed, as they would not be able to defend the place.

Near Marienburg the river forms an immense bend, which the traveller had better not follow, since it first makes the tour of the mountain on the right side, and then retrogrades, after a course of

some leagues, in order to pass the same mountain on the left side.

From Marienburg the road leads to the small town of *Zell*, passing through *Merl*, beyond which the country becomes more fertile in corn, and likewise produces a large quantity of wine, fruits, and flax.

The best inn at *Zell* is that kept by M. Koch.

Near the village of *Reil* was formerly the boundary of the county of Sponheim.

Enkirchen, with 300 houses, is one of the most important places on the Moselle. Near it are the ruins of a Pagan temple. Half a league from *Enkirchen* is the castle of *Starkenbourg*; formerly the residence of the counts of Sponheim-Starkenbourg, but now only a heap of ruins. Near *Enkirchen* also is *Stephansberg* (Mount St. Stephen), where an excellent wine is produced.

From this place the road leads to *Trarbach*, the ancient capital of the county of Sponheim, where there are not more than 170 houses; but it is remarkable for its history and situation. It is said to have been the place called *Thronus Bacchi*, in the time of the Romans; and traces of the Roman road from Treves to the Rhine are still visible. Ausonius makes mention of a colony of Sauromates established in this country. The town of *Trarbach*, as it now stands, owes its existence to Lauretta of Solms, a woman of great courage, who had married count Henry II of Sponheim. Archbishop Baldwin of Treves, of the House of Luxembourg, a very pow-

erful man (for he had successively placed two emperors on the throne of Germany), was perpetually harassing his neighbours; amongst whom was the countess Lauretta, then a widow, whose vassals and land were continually the objects of his attack. But the countess acted with great resolution; and one day, when the archbishop was descending the Moselle in a boat, she caused him to be arrested near Starkenburg, and confined a prisoner in her castle till he had paid a ransom of 60,000 gold florins. With this money she built, half a league from Starkenburg, the castle of Gräfinburg, and by the side of it the town of Trarbach; both which she made very strong. She likewise established a line of defence between Gräfinburg and Starkenburg.

The situation of Trarbach is beautiful, as well as healthy. Several small torrents fall into the Moselle at this place, which is surrounded by mountains, hills covered with vines, and fertile valleys. The church is the most conspicuous object in the town; it contains the brass tomb of John IV, the last count of Sponheim, who died in 1437. The building called Kellereyhof, an ancient convent of Templars, deserves notice on account of its large hall, the roof of which is supported by columns. The trade of Trarbach consists principally in wine, meat, madder, leather, wool, lime, etc.

Inns.—The Golden Stag; the Red Ox; the Golden Crown.

No trace of the castle of *Gräfinburg* is now visi-

ble. The fort was taken in 1734 by the French, who entirely destroyed it. The principal hills, covered with vineyards, in the environs, are called *Unterberg*, *Aalfang*, *Munchroth*, or *Muhlrecherberg*, and *Landfuhrberg*. The only kind of vine cultivated is that called *Riessling*.

Opposite Trarbach, on the banks of the river, is the old market-town of *Traben*. The two places are connected by a flying bridge. *Traben*, which is the ancient *Travenna*, was a flourishing place during the reign of the Carlovingian kings. Louis the Devout gave to the royal chapter of Aix-la-Chapelle the tithes collected at *Traben*, and the chapter built a farm and church there, to which many chapels in the environs are subject. Behind this market-town is the mountain of *Trabenberg*, where an excellent wine is produced. On the summit of this mountain the French fort of *Mont Royal* was situated. Louis XIV caused it to be constructed by Vauban, in order to further his ambitious projects, which were frustrated by the peace of Ryswick, and the fort of *Mont Royal* was rased in 1697.

Above Trarbach, on the banks of the river, is the small village of *Risbach*, with an old chapel; and a league from Trarbach may be seen the market-town of *Wolf*, not far from the mountain of *Gipfelberg*, where there are the ruins of an ancient convent. A league and a half from Trarbach is the market-town of *Crüff* (called *Crov* in ancient writings) on the left bank of the Moselle. In the

9th century the abbey of Echternach possessed a church and several vineyards at this place. This district in the middle ages became a royal domain, and the lords of Dhaun, who resided in the Eifel, performed the office of provost, which belonged to them by hereditary right. Persons who resided there were called *Perlinge*, or People of Peter (*i. e.* under the protection of St. Peter); a denomination which they still retain. An excellent wine is produced in the environs of Cröff.

Both sides of the river now appear covered with villages, market-towns, and convents. The first place is the market-town of *Erden*, situated at the entrance of the ancient county of Sponheim, where a good wine is produced: the traveller then proceeds to the convent of nuns of *Wachern* and *Nachtig*, and to the market-town of *Zeltingen*. The environs produce a great quantity of wine. M. Ellinkhuysen, who resides at this place, carries on an extensive wine trade on the Moselle: at some distance higher may be seen the farm of *Martinshof*, which was formerly the property of the knights of Malta; and beyond it *Wehlen*, and the village of *Krach*.

The traveller then reaches the small town of *Bernkastel*, where the ruins of an old castle may be seen. It contains 1,600 inhabitants, and is situated at the extremity of the chain of mountains forming the Hundsrück, which extends from this place towards the Rhine, following the direction of the Nah. The old castle was probably erected by the

Romans. At the commencement of the 11th century it formed part of the possessions of the provost of St. Paulin Adalbert, a powerful and enterprising man, of the House of Luzelburg, who, however, was compelled to give it up to archbishop Poppo of Treves, by whom it was destroyed. A count of Castel rebuilt the castle during the reign of Frederick I, but the archbishop of Treves soon regained it, and enlarged as well as strengthened it. Its situation is one of the most beautiful on the Moselle. It was consumed by fire in 1692, when a great number of pictures and other valuable articles were destroyed. The inhabitants of Bernkastel are very industrious, and carry on an extensive trade in wine and slates. In the vicinity of this town there is a lead mine.

Inns.—The Golden Grape, and the Three Kings.

Opposite Bernkastel is an hospital, which was founded and richly endowed by cardinal Nicolas of Cusa (Cusani). This prelate, who was equally known for his great learning and political influence, was the son of a poor fisherman of the village of *Cus*, situated opposite Bernkastel, in the midst of a country which is extremely productive of corn and wine. His heart is deposited in the village church, under a sepulchral marble stone. The village of *Lyser*, situated in the vicinity, is the natal place of his equally learned companion John Lesuranus.

A league and a half from Bernkastel is the market-town of *Mühlheim*, or *Mühlen*, where the rivulet

Mühlbach joins the Moselle. It contains about 700 inhabitants. Opposite is seen the village of *Lyser*, just mentioned, where the river of that name falls into the Moselle.

The road from Mayence to the Hundsrück crosses the Moselle at Bernkastel, where boats may always be obtained to convey horses and carriages. The Brauenberg at Mühlheim, and the Anchor at Lyser, are good inns.

Half a league from Mühlheim up the Mühlbach is the small town of *Veldenz*, which contains nearly 800 inhabitants. The counts of Veldenz, whose castle was situated at this place, were descendants of the ancient counts of Nahgau. The castle, which was a tenure of the bishops of Verdun, is more ancient than the town. It was burnt in the 30 years' war, and only some ruins of it are now visible. In the valley, and at the foot of the mountain of *Schlossberg*, are some copper mines. The surrounding country is picturesque.

From Mühlheim we proceed along the banks of the river, to *Dusemont*, which is a league west of Veldenz. The wine produced in this territory and in that of the district of Brauenberg, is considered to be of a very superior quality. After passing through several villages, the traveller proceeds to *Emmel*, to *Minnheim* (of which mention is made in an old writing in 1052), and to *Piesport* (called *Potzport* in ancient writings), where an excellent wine is made. A league from this place, at the foot of some mountains, is the convent of *Eberhards-*

klaue, which formerly contained a valuable library. A poor peasant of Piesport, named Eberhard, came to live at this place, and constructed a cottage and a chapel with the money that he had begged in the adjacent country. A short time afterwards it became a celebrated place of pilgrimage; and in 1456 a sufficient fund was accumulated to build a convent and church instead of the cottage and chapel.

The Moselle now makes numerous bends, being obliged to follow the direction of the mountains; and if the traveller continues his route along its banks, to his great astonishment, after several hours' walk, he will find himself at the same point that he set out at. The Moselle receives the *Trone* in the vicinity of the small village of *Tron*. Thence the traveller proceeds to *Neumagen* (the ancient *Noviomagum*), a market-town containing 1,000 inhabitants, where may be seen the ruins of an old castle. In this place is a curious tower, built of freestone, which was erected by the Romans, and still bears marks of inscriptions and bas-reliefs. It is supposed that Constantine the Great established his camp on a height near this town.

From Neumagen the traveller goes to *Tritenheim*, the natal place of the celebrated John Trithemius, the author of several historical works, and of many other writings. He was first abbot of the convent of *Sponheim*, situated on the *Hundsrück*, and afterwards filled the same office at the Scotch convent of St. James at Würzburg, where he died.

Both sides of the river now exhibit a range of

villages, which formerly belonged to several rich convents of the electorate of Treves. The traveller soon reaches *Riol* (called *Reol* in ancient writings), in the vicinity of which is the old castle of *Riegelsburg*, the *Rigodulum* of the Romans, surrounded by high mountains. At this place the rivulet *Lau-bach* falls into the Moselle; and at a short distance from it, near the village of *Longwich*, is a spring of mineral water. The *Kyll* joins the Moselle near *Erang*, or *Ering*. From the latter place, the traveller proceeds to *Pfälzel*, or *Pläfz*, a league from Treves. *Pfälzel* contains more than 900 inhabitants; and several pretty buildings on the banks of the river give it a delightful appearance. In the environs of *Pfälzel* may still be seen the remains of several ancient entrenchments, which were made by the electors of Treves, in order that they might have near them a place of refuge during the dissensions between them and the town of Treves, which often occurred. The Romans had an establishment at this place; and, during the reign of the kings of the Franks, *Pfälzel* had a royal palace and a large farm belonging to the crown. At this farm, *Adela*, daughter of king *Dagobert II*, built, in 655, a convent of nuns, on which she bestowed the whole of her property. In 1027, archbishop *Poppo* made this convent a collegiate chapter.

The traveller now reaches

TREVES.

This ancient and celebrated town is situated in

the centre of a beautiful valley, four leagues in extent, which is open to the S.E. and N.W. Treves stands in the narrowest part of the valley which is crossed by the river Moselle. At the west and upper part of this valley the Saar falls into the Moselle.

The town was called, in the time of the Romans, *Civitas Treverorum*, and *Augusta Treverorum*. Treves and Soleure are considered the oldest towns in Europe. When the Romans extended their conquests in Gaul as far as the Rhine, they found that the town of Treves already contained houses of elegant architecture, and inhabitants in some degree civilized. The beauty of the country, and the fertility of the soil, determined the Romans under the reign of Augustus, and immediately after the division of Gaul, to make it the seat of government. Treves then became the chief place of Belgium, and was often the residence of the Roman emperors. Constantine the Great, when dividing the Roman empire into governments, assigned the town of Treves as a place of residence to the prefect of Gaul, who had the government of Gaul, properly so called, of Spain, and of Roman Britain; and it was not till the invasion of the Germans that this residence was transferred to Arles. Several Roman laws are dated from Treves, coins were struck there, and legions dressed with cloth and provided with accoutrements from its manufactories.

The Franks afterwards gained possession of the country, and destruction marked the first steps of

these new conquerors. They united Treves to the empire of Austrasia; and several kings, amongst whom were Theodoric, Theodebert, Clotaire, and Sigebert, established their court at Treves, by which means it obtained many rights and privileges. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Germans, and again reverted to the Franks, till the emperor Otto united it to the empire. Treves was perpetually the scene of contest between its citizens and the bishops, which terminated in favour of the former, who were permitted to form themselves into corporations and chuse their own magistrates. In this manner Treves obtained its own form of government, which it maintained till its union with France.

The town is situated on the right bank of the Moselle, and extends half a league in length, but the interior has many large gardens. It is surrounded by a plain, four leagues long, and half a league broad, which commences at the mouth of the Saar, and terminates at that of the Moselle. Above and below the town are small villages, which appear like its suburbs. The interior is not without attractions. The streets are most of them regular and broad, and there are several fine buildings. Treves was formerly the seat of the civil and ecclesiastical courts of justice of the electorate, of a grand chapter, of a university, and of a school for the education of priests. It had six convents of monks, and ten convents of nuns. The population amounts to 13,000.

The most remarkable buildings are :—1, the

ancient Palace of the Elector, which has been converted into barracks; 2, the Buildings where the prefecture and imperial court of justice were held during the French government; 3, the Church of Notre Dame, which was built between 1227 and 1243, and is one of the finest specimens of German architecture; 4, the Church of St. Simeon, a very ancient building, which is said to have been used by the Gauls for their public meetings, and by the Romans as their capitol. It has two grand arches, which once formed the entrance of the town; and, as these were used as a gate and were black, it is called Black Gate. This building has lately been restored to its original beautiful form; 5, the Church of St. Paulinus in one of the suburbs. The proportions are well contrived, and the ceiling is painted; 6, the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, which is of an irregular form. It is built on a small hill, and ornamented with beautiful altars and a marble gallery.

The University was transformed, during the government of the French, into a lyceum, under the direction of M. Wyttenbach, and this has been again changed into a gymnasium.

A society has been established for several years at Treves under the denomination of Society for Useful Researches, and it has collected a museum of antiquities, which contains many curious objects. This society likewise possesses a cabinet of mineralogy, containing numerous fossils from the environs of the Moselle, and a collection of plants, as

well as one of medals, vases, a cabinet of zoology, etc.

The architectural monuments at Treves are :—1, the Moselle Bridge, which is 690 feet in length, 24 in breadth, and has eight arches. The piers are supposed to be of Roman construction, but the arches were rebuilt after their destruction by the French in 1729 ; 2, the Roman Amphitheatre, a quarter of a league from the Black Gate. It was in good preservation till the 15th century, but is now almost entirely destroyed. An engraved view of it may be seen in Wyttenbach's History of Treves ; 3, the ruins of the Constantine Palace, which is situated where the ancient episcopal palace stood ; 4, the Baths in the environs of the mountain of Heiligenkreuzberg : they are very extensive ; 5, the Cornhall, at the western extremity of the town, not far from the Moselle. It was afterwards converted into a palace, and since into a convent of nuns. No traces now remain of the circus, which was situated near the baths, or of the summer palace of the Roman emperors at Conz (Contoriacum) ; but there may still be seen near *Igel*, a league and a quarter from Treves, a Roman pyramid ; and on the Ruwer, two leagues from the town, the remains of a large aqueduct.

There were outside Treves four Benedictine abbeys ; those of St. Martin, St. Matthew, St. Marie-aux-Martyrs, and St. Maximin.

St. Matthew is situated half a league from Treves. The origin of this convent may be traced as far back as the year 70 of the Christian era, when it is

said St. Eucharius came to reside there. It is certain that, in the 8th or 9th century, this convent possessed a school, which made great exertions to ascertain the early history of the town of Treves. The convent had a very extensive library, and in the church may still be seen the tombs of a great number of bishops.

St. Martin, which is situated on the banks of the river, was founded by St. Martin, bishop of Tours. It was burnt by the Normans and afterwards by the Huns, and in 966 was rebuilt for the third time. The library of this convent likewise contained some valuable manuscripts.

St. Maximin is situated east of the town, near the Moselle. It was one of the most ancient abbeys in Germany, although it was not founded by Constantine, as the monks wish to prove from a false document of Dagobert. In 533, Agritius, who was the first bishop of Treves, transformed the palace of the emperor Constantine into a church, to which he gave the name of St. Maximin, as the bones of that saint were deposited there. This abbey received many large donations, and had a very extensive library, with a great number of valuable manuscripts, amongst which was a book of the Evangelists, belonging to Ada, the sister of Charlemagne. The archives of the convent contained a great number of old documents relating to the Franks.

The convent of *Marie-aux-Martyrs*, below the town on the banks of the Moselle, is built on the spot where the castle of the prefects of the palace

of Gaul stood, and where many Christians suffered martyrdom. In the 8th century, St. Willibrordus established a school at this convent.

Very little trade is carried on at Treves, and the secularization of the chapters and convents put a stop to the principal sources of subsistence to the inhabitants. The cloth manufactory, which had been established many years, has been given up, as it only supplied cloth for the French troops : and the manufactory of blankets is inconsiderable. The greatest activity is displayed in the dock-yards, where large and small vessels are constructed, and then sent to the banks of the Rhine for sale.

The seminary at Treves is situated in an immense building, one wing of which contains a library of 70,000 volumes, arranged in four rooms. The library likewise contains many manuscripts, and some old and curious specimens of typography. The librarian, M. Wytténbach, is affable and well-informed. The collection of ancient medals is also worthy of attention.

Within a few years the church of an ancient convent has been converted into a theatre.

Treves possesses several hospitals. The garrison consists of three battalions of infantry, one of artillery, a regiment of cavalry, and the staff of the brigade.

The environs are extremely pleasant, and in many places resemble the fine prospects of Switzerland. There are several beautiful gardens round the town : the most celebrated is that of M. Nell,

usually called *Ländchen* (little country). The farm of the convent of St. Matthew, which likewise belongs to M. Nell, deserves particular attention, as an excellent establishment of rural economy. The estate consists of two hundred acres, enclosed by a wall, an elegant house, a fish-pond, and several green-houses, containing curious exotic plants. The proprietor has a great number of cattle, and is perpetually making experiments for the improvement of agriculture.

The mineralogist, and indeed every amateur of geology and natural history, should make an excursion from this place to the country called *Eifel*, as it affords many opportunities of observing very curious effects of nature which have not yet been examined. Several members of the above-mentioned society for useful research, have discovered a spring, the exhalations of which have a soporific effect on all animals, and sometimes cause death. They have made some very interesting experiments on the properties of this water.

Inns.—The Red House; the City of Venice; the Fountain; the White Horse; the Court of Treves; the Golden Stag; the Black Ox.

There are diligences from Treves to Metz, which communicate with other towns in France.

VII. FROM COBLENTZ TO BONN,

BY NEUWIED, ANDERNACH, AND REMAGEN.

BELOW Coblentz the valley of the Rhine gradually widens : the mountains of the Hundsruock on the left terminate in its environs, and those of Eifel are at some distance from the banks of the river ; and a little farther to the right are the heights of Westerwald, so that the traveller sees before him a beautiful and grand natural panorama. Behind him is the town of Coblentz, surrounded by high mountains, at the foot of which runs the Rhine, forming numerous bends, and before him a superb and fertile plain, that extends along both sides of the river. On the left is *Neuendorf*, called the kitchen-garden of Coblentz, which is inhabited by a great number of persons who construct rafts ; on the right are several scattered houses forming the village of *Urbach*, where an excellent wine called Bleichart is produced.

A quarter of a league from the latter place is the pretty little island of *Niederworth*, with the hamlet of the same name. The convent founded in 1242, by a lord of Helfenstein, has been destroyed, but its church still exists. On the left bank appears the convent of *Wallerstein*, with the village of the same name. On the right is the suppressed convent of nuns of *Besselich*, on the slope of a mountain, at the foot of which is the small village of

Maller, or *Mallendar*, with several paper-mills. The traveller now perceives on the right bank, opposite the island of *Neuworth*, the market-town of *Vallendar*, a place of considerable importance, with 2,600 inhabitants. The houses extend along the middle of a beautiful valley, at the end of which is the church, situated at the top of a small hill, that has a picturesque appearance. The inhabitants of this market-town are very industrious: they have a manufactory of pitchers, and another of earthenware, and carry on a considerable trade in cast and bar-iron, wines, etc. There is also an extensive tanyard and a dockyard.

Inn.—The Emperor.

At some distance farther, on the left bank, are the villages of *Kesselheim*, *Sebastian-Engers*, *Kalt-Engers*, and *Urmitz*, situated in different parts of the plain.

On the right, at some distance from the bank, is the market-town of *Bendorf*, famous for its iron foundries. It is surrounded by high mountains, from the top of which there is a fine prospect. The traveller may see a considerable distance beyond Coblenz, the Rhine issuing from the mountains, and near that city receiving the Moselle, whence it proceeds as far as Andernach, where it loses itself in a defile. The vicinity of Neuwied, Coblenz, Kuno-Engers, and Sayn, renders Bendorf a delightful place of residence.

From Bendorf the traveller may go to the castle of *Friedrichsberg*, which has a beautiful garden, and

commands a fine prospect. At the foot of the mountain where this castle is situated, are several iron foundries. The road from Thal Ehrenbreitstein to Neuwied passes through Bendorf, and the steam-boat which goes from Mayence to Cologne, takes in passengers here. The environs produce a great quantity of iron, pipe-clay, and stones. The latter are a kind of pumice-stones, which are much used in the Lower Rhine and Holland to make roads that do not require much solidity. Bendorf must be very ancient, since in 1093 it was given as a present to the convent of Laach (ad lacum) by the palatine count Frederick. It has a good inn, kept by Krausholt.

The surrounding country is covered with beautiful gardens and country-houses. About a quarter of a league from the bank of the river, behind *Mühlhofen* and between the mountain by which the *Sayn* flows into the Rhine, are the ruins of the old castle of the counts of Sayn, who, as early as the 11th century, possessed considerable influence in this country, and founded, in 1202, the abbey of Augustines of Sayn, at a short distance from this place. It is said that Frederick, who was the first count of Sayn, built this castle on his return from Spain, where he had been valiantly opposing the Moors, although he was very young. This family became extinct in 1246. Below these ruins may be seen a country-house belonging to the count of Boos Waldeck, who has a fine collection of pictures.

In the vicinity of the Rhine, half a league from this place, and two leagues from Coblenz, is *Kuno-Engers*, with a modern castle. Engers was the chief place of the district formerly called *Ange-resgau*, and is said to have been built by the emperor Constantine. In 1317, Kuno of Falkenstein, archbishop of Treves, gained possession of Engers, in consequence of a war between him and the counts of Wied and Isenburg, who were come to commit an act of violence on his territory, by robbing the Flemish merchants who had assembled at Frankfort fair. In order to guard the navigation of the Rhine still more, he not only fortified the town, but built a strong castle, with a tower. This castle existed till 1758, when it was demolished, and another erected in its place. It is now a summer residence of the prince of Nassau Weilburg; the situation is delightful, and it commands a fine prospect. The park belonging to the castle is worthy of observation. Near this place, about the centre of the Rhine, is a sand-bank, which is considered dangerous for heavily-laden boats and rafts. Salmon is caught in the environs of Engers and Urmitz, but the fishery is not so profitable as that at St. Goar.

The Rhine becomes broader near Engers, and on the left-bank appears the village of *Weisse Thurm* (white tower), which derives its name from an ancient tower situated near it. It is said to have been the place where the Romans first undertook the passage of the Rhine; indeed, the ground presents numerous advantages to an army wishing

to pass the Rhine; there is an island nearly in the middle of the river, and the left bank, which is the highest, overlooks the right, where the valley of the Nette would be very easy of access. These inducements probably determined Cæsar to erect a bridge here, and influenced the French armies, who made three successive passages during the revolution. The last was effected on the 18th April, 1797, under the orders of General Hoche. He had first erected a fortification on the island in the middle of the Rhine, behind which he collected the boats for the passage. The Austrians made a long and obstinate resistance, but the affair was at length decided by the voluntary sacrifice of the French captain Gros. This brave warrior swore to take, with his little troop, an Austrian battery, which was keeping up a very decisive fire. The battery was taken, and Gros lost his life; but his death procured victory to his countrymen. On a hill near Weisse Thurm, is the monument of General Hoche. It is unfinished, and is gradually decaying. It bears this inscription, “L’Armée de Sambre-et-Meuse à son général Hoche.”

After having passed Weisse Thurm, the traveller sees on the right bank the neat town of NEUWIED, situated in a plain, bordered by a chain of mountains. Behind the town is the abbey of *Romersdorf* (*Villa Romana*), situated on a rising ground, at the foot of which is the village of *Heimbachweis*. This town occupies the site of the village of Langendorf. It was founded by prince Frederick Wil-

liam, who died in 1737; and contains about 5,000 inhabitants. The streets are broad and the houses pleasant. A considerable business is carried on. Prince Alexander of Neuwied greatly increased this town, by allowing all who settled there the liberty of public worship, according to their own views. This attracted a great number of industrious people from every country, Protestants, Catholics, and Jews; so that the town became very flourishing. Neuwied is thought to resemble the towns of America. It suffered much by the war, but is still a place of considerable importance. Neuwied communicates with the opposite bank by a flying bridge established in 1818. It has manufactories of watches and jewellery, kitchen ranges, wooden pipes, linen, glass, snuff, copper, etc.

The most remarkable objects are :—1, the Chateau, at which may be seen a very interesting collection of Roman antiquities, collected in the environs of the town. Amongst them are lances, arrows, drinking-glasses, plates, mirrors, rings, bracelets, inscriptions, figures of gods, etc. Here also is a good collection of the natural history of the Brazils, made by Prince Maximilian. The garden is likewise worthy of observation; 2, the House of the Moravian Brothers, or Hernhutters. Amongst these brethren there are some good artists. Neuwied also possesses a seminary for Lutheran Schoolmasters, a Bible Society, and a Gymnasium. M. Prudhomme has a good collection of natural history.

Neuwied carries on a considerable trade on the Rhine in iron, potash, pipe-clay, and other products, from the woods and mountains of the surrounding country.

Inns.—The Golden Anchor; the Savage; the United Brethren; the Court of Brunswick.

In the environs of Neuwied are the remains of an ancient town, and of several roads, constructed by the Romans, which were discovered in 1791. Behind *Biber*, half a league from Neuwied, are the vestiges of a strong castle. Several walls project from the ground in various places, and there are likewise traces of a ditch, which is nearly filled up. The form of the fort is rectangular. A tower is situated in the front of it. It is 840 feet long, and 631 feet broad. The whole is surrounded by a defensive wall, five feet thick, furnished with projecting towers. In the interior of the rectangle is a bathing-house of considerable extent, which, from the vestiges that remain, must have been very beautiful. The bathing-rooms had a double floor, and the ceilings were supported by more than 100 brick pillars. The statue of a Genius was found in the canal that supplied the baths.

In these baths have been found a *victoria gradiens*, a *Diana venatrix*, a Mercury with a German flute, and a Genius with a cornucopia. The latter statue is of common stone, but the others are of bronze. About forty medals have been dug up here, all of which bear the date of reigns from Tiberius to Gallienus. At some distance from this place a

temple was discovered in 1801, but has been covered over again; the place, however, is distinguished by a stone. The fields around the fort contain numerous remains of Roman architecture, over which the plough is continually passing. All the antiquities that could be removed have been deposited in the chateau at Neuwied.

Not far from *Heddersdorf*, a quarter of a league from Neuwied, are the ruins of another town, the history of which is extremely doubtful. It is possible that the road which passes here was a street of this town. An ancient road is still visible between Heddersdorf and Gladbach, and another leads from the abbey of Romersdorf to Biber. Both were Roman military roads, one of which led to Altich, and the other formed the communication between the fort and Biber. At the top of the mountains behind Romersdorf may still be seen a circular fortification, 500 feet in circumference, called the Old Castle, which is supposed to have been one of the advanced posts that the Romans established against the Germans. At this fortification commences the ditch of *Heydengraben*, which extends as far as the road to Alteck, passing over the highest parts of the mountains, and even continues beyond it between Oberbiber and Braunsberg. This ditch is part of that famous line which Drusus established as a defence against the attacks of the Germans, and which likewise formed the boundary of the first possessions of the Romans in Germany. Other vestiges of it may be seen in the

surrounding woods and mountains. It is probable that it passed through Sayn, extending along the side of Rotenhahn, afterwards passing round the mountain near Montrepos, and thence proceeding through Leutersdorf, Hammerstein, etc. to the banks of the Rhine. There is another ditch which descends from Altich into the plain, and is now called the *Heydenweg* (Pagan's Way).

It was probably at Engers, where may still be seen the remains of an ancient Roman bridge, that the principal road commenced, which divided in the plain into two other roads, one leading to the fort, and the other to Romersdorf. In one of the large rooms at the abbey of Romersdorf, there are six Roman columns.

It is probable that all these Roman establishments remained untouched since the 3d century, as the statue of the Genius, found near the bath, bore an inscription on its pedestal indicating that it was erected 23d Sept. 246, during the consulship of Presentius and Albinus, and the reign of the emperor Philip. The period of their destruction was, no doubt, when the prætor Posthumus called the Franks and Germans to his assistance to attack the Romans.

The ancient abbey of *Romersdorf* is situated in a delightful country, a league from Neuwied. In the church, which is very old, are the tombs of several counts of Wied and Isenburg. Amongst them is the sarcophagus of Valentine of Isenburg, who was ten years archbishop of Treves, and who after-

wards married, that his family might not become extinct. From the windows of the convent there is a beautiful prospect towards Coblentz and Andernach.

From Neuwied the traveller may make a pleasant excursion to *Montrepos*, the summer residence of the princes of Neuwied. The mountain on which this chateau is situated is about a league and a half north-east of the town. The traveller proceeds by a pleasant road, which runs near several iron foundries; he then crosses the *Wied* in a boat, and reaches the road on the opposite bank, which passes by several farms, and leads across a fertile country to the top of the mountain. The chateau consists of a plain building, with only one story. On the side of it is the house of a forester, where travellers will meet with good accommodation. The prospect is varied and extensive. The Rhine rushes from the mountains which appear at a distance, and forms in its winding course numerous charming islands. For a space of 30 leagues nothing but fine landscapes are visible. A pretty forest, crossed by seven walks, is situated behind the chateau. The ends of all these walks command fine views, and at the termination of one appears a picturesque valley, with numerous habitations, scattered along the banks of a limpid rivulet.

Beyond Neuwied the Rhine presents on each bank a grand and picturesque appearance. A quarter of a league from this town is the small village of *Irrlich*, or *Erlich*, situated at the mouth of the *Wied*, and opposite the entrance of the *Nette*. The

latter river rises near the hamlet of *Lederbach*, in the Eifel, and for the space of ten leagues waters one of the most fertile and beautiful valleys of the Rhine. At some distance from its mouth is the iron foundry of *Nettenhammer*.

Below Erlich is Frederickstein, an old castle belonging to Neuwied. The peasantry call it the *Teufelhaus*, or Devil's House, a former prince of Neuwied having erected it with the produce of an exorbitant tax. It is now in ruins. Around this building are several fishermen's houses, forming the small village of *Amfahr*, whence there is a ferry to Andernach.

The valley now becomes narrower, and the river flows with greater rapidity. On the right are steep rocks, surmounted by thickly-planted trees, and on the left appears Andernach; behind which is a dark and gloomy rock. On the right bank, a short distance farther, is the neat village of *Leutersdorf*. All the country from Weissethurm to Andernach has a dreary aspect, and the impression it is calculated to make is increased by the ruinous appearance of the convent of the nuns of *St. Thomas*, a quarter of a league from the town. This abbey was built in the 12th century, and the countess Tenwidis of Sponheim was the first abbess. It is now a leather factory.

ANDERNACH,

The Artonacum of the ancients, was a Roman frontier town, and the head-quarters of a military

prefect. The kings of the Franks afterwards built a palace at this place; and historians relate, that they caught fish out of the Rhine from its windows. But as the ruins now seen are at a considerable distance from the Rhine, on the south-east of the town, it is obvious that the river must have since deviated considerably from its ancient course. King Sigebert of Austrasia, was the last who inhabited the palace of Andernach. During the middle ages, this town held a very high rank amongst the commercial towns of the Rhine, till it fell under the dominion of the electors of Treves. It does not now contain more than 2,500 inhabitants. Two things, however, render this place still very remarkable; they are derived from the neighbouring mountains, and are not to be found in such abundance, or of so good a quality, either on the Rhine or in any country of Europe. These are mill-stones and stones for making cement. The latter, being mixed with a sufficient quantity of lime to give it a consistency, becomes impenetrable to water; or rather, hardens so much in water, as to form a new and very solid stone. In order to use it in this manner it must be ground into *trass* (a name given to it in this country). This is done by mills, which were only used in Holland formerly, but have lately been erected near the quarries whence this stone is taken. Some of it is sent to the East-Indies, but the greater part to Holland, where it is used in the construction of dykes, and other hydraulic works. Andernach, however,

is not the principal place for the export of this commodity; a much larger quantity is sent from *Brohl*, which is situated a league and a half lower down the river.

The mill-stones are a volcanic production, and are mentioned by some of the Roman authors. They are sent to Holland, to the Hanseatic towns, to England, to Russia, and even to America.

Andernach likewise trades on the Rhine in wine, charcoal, potash, etc.

The most remarkable objects at Andernach are :—
1, the Gate on the side towards Coblenz, constructed by the Romans; 2, outside this gate, on the right, the ruins of the Palace of the kings of Austrasia; 3, the Baths, called Jews' Baths, which are probably of Roman origin; 4, the Parish Church, where it is said the emperor Valentinian and a child of the emperor Frederick I are interred; 5, the Old Tower, one of the most ancient buildings of the town; 6, the Roman Tombs, on the hill of Kirchberg; 7, the Roman Altar, in the garden of the Oak Inn.

Not far from the town are the majestic ruins of the convent of the Noble Ladies of St. Thomas, which was consumed by fire in 1796. Some French grenadiers were quartered in it, when the fire suddenly broke out in the night; several of the soldiers perished in the flames, and the whole of this building was destroyed. It is now a leather factory.

A fair, called *Birnenkrautmarkt*, is held annually at Andernach, towards the end of September. It is very well attended, and is kept as a grand festival.

Inns.—The Lily ; Hartenfels; the Oak, and the Carp.

If the traveller wish to visit the lake and abbey of *Laach* from Andernach, he must take the road by the quarries of *Crust*, and return through *Was-senach* and *Brohl*.

Not far from Andernach is the mineral spring of *Tönesstein*, or *Antoniusstein*, formerly called *Tillenborn* and *Pæsterborn* ; a great quantity of the waters of which was conveyed, during the Revolution, to England, where it was called Eau de Bonn. Clement Joseph, the elector of Cologne, erected, in 1798, a small marble basin to receive the waters of this spring, around which he likewise built a colonnade.

Half a league from the springs of *Tönesstein* is another, called *Heilbrunn*, the waters of which resemble the colour of milk. The pitchers in which this water is conveyed are manufactured at *Tönesstein*.

Andernach, when viewed on this side, presents a delightful prospect. Masses of rocks crowned with ruins of ancient castles, heights covered with woods, and valleys in a flourishing state, unite in forming very interesting landscapes. The mountains on the left bank almost reach the banks of the river, leaving only sufficient room for the great road. On the right is a delightful plain, where may be seen, on the banks of the river, the market-town of *Leutersdorf* or Leudesdorf, which is situated in front of a rock covered with vineyards.

As soon as the traveller has passed the small island on the left, he will see an opening in the mountains through which he may view the river, pursuing its serpentine course for four leagues, till it reaches *Sinzig*, situated in the background of this delightful scene.

Half a league from Leutersdorf, on the left bank, is the village of *Namedy*, shaded by a thick wood. The Rhine forms, near this place, a creek, in which were formerly assembled the small rafts called *Bocke*, which descend the Murg, the Neckar, the Maine, the Moselle, and the Sarre. Here it was customary, as in other places, to unite them and form the large rafts intended for the markets of Dordrecht. Experience, however, having shown that, with due precaution, large rafts might be brought with safety from places higher up the river, this kind of work has gradually diminished. A description of one of these rafts, however, will not be uninteresting.

The length of one of the large rafts is generally from seven to nine hundred feet, and its breadth about seventy. On this mass of floating wood there are twelve or fifteen small houses, built with planks : that inhabited by the proprietor is usually remarkable for its elegance and convenience. There are sometimes as many as nine hundred workmen and rowers. The timber used in the composition of a raft is oak and fir. The bottom or base, is formed of several long trees placed in rows, and connected together by trees of a shorter length,

laid transversely. The latter are generally firs from the forests of the Murg, which are preferred because they are not so round as the others, and consequently more easily managed. They are placed across the trees at the base as before mentioned, and fixed by iron cramps and bracers made with willows or young firs twisted. The breadth of the raft depends on the length of these timbers, which are called masts, because the Dutch use them as such. If any cavities remain at the joints, they are filled up with small pieces of wood. There are above the original base two other ranges of timber united to each other, as well as to the raft below. The first range of timbers, called masts, is likewise furnished at each end with several trunks of very stout firs, so that it may be capable of resisting the shock, should the raft run aground, a circumstance which sometimes happens. The surface of the rafts is covered with small pieces of wood and thick planks. A great raft generally draws six or eight feet water, and its entire weight should be in proportion.

On both sides of the principal raft are two smaller ones called knie (knees), in the language of the boatmen, which are attached to the middle one by a small oak. They serve to direct the course of the raft, and are generally from 70 to 80 feet long. There are other rafts still smaller, which are attached to the principal one and to the knees, and are called *anhænge*. These are used to avoid the danger of running aground on the sand. A large

raft is likewise accompanied by several boats, the largest of which are laden with anchors and cordage, and the small are employed in sounding the river or going ashore. The houses on these rafts are neat and convenient. The master's house is spacious, and is generally divided in two parts, between which there is room for walking. On one side is the sitting, as well as bed-room of the master, and on the other the pilot's room, and the storehouse for provisions. Quite at the end is the dining-room, and near it the kitchen, in which may always be seen on the fire a large copper kettle, constantly in use for cooking. A basket elevated at the top of a pole, is the signal when the meals are ready, and every body proceeds to take his share, which is served in a wooden bowl. The consumption of provisions on a raft, from the time of its setting out till its arrival at its place of destination, is calculated at forty or fifty thousand pounds of bread, eighteen or twenty thousand pounds of fresh meat, ten cwt. of dried meat, twelve thousand pounds of cheese, ten or fifteen cwt. of butter, thirty or forty large sacks of dried vegetables, five or six hundred ohms (a tun of one hundred and eighty bottles) of beer, and six or eight butts of wine, of seven and a half ohms each. The live cattle are on the raft, and there are always several butchers in the equipage.

The art of conducting a raft is not known to every boatman, and was for a long time confined to an inhabitant of Rudesheim and his sons. The

numerous sinuosities, turnings, and falls of the Rhine, present a thousand obstacles to the progress of such a cumbrous mass, and the different parts of the rafts are, in consequence, frequently broken. At Dordrecht, the timber is sold, and thence part of it is conveyed to England, Spain, and Portugal. The construction of a raft is very expensive; a capital of at least three or four hundred thousand florins is requisite to its proper equipment.

On the right bank, opposite Namedy, is an enormous rock, at the top of which are the ruins of the castle of *Hammerstein*, covered with ivy, and almost concealed by brambles. The southern side, however, is planted with vines. At this castle the unfortunate emperor Henry IV found an asylum in 1105, after having in vain attempted to obtain from the bishop of Spire the benefice of a lay brother in the very building which had been erected by the ancestors of this emperor, and which had received numerous donations from him. The Spaniards, the Swedes, and the Lorraines, were by turns masters of this castle during the thirty years' war. In 1654, Charles Gaspard, of Leyen, elector of Treves, succeeded in driving out the Lorraines, and since that period the castle has belonged to the electors of Treves. The French pillaged it in 1688, and in 1823 the government sold it to baron Hammerstein.

At the foot of the rock is the village of *Oberhammerstein*, which was formerly a fortified town. The emperor Henry II gained possession of it in

1020, and shortly afterwards destroyed the fortifications. Count Otto of Hammerstein, the last of that family, was then in possession of the castle, and it was his perpetual robberies that excited the resentment of the emperor.

Not far from this place is the village of *Niederhammerstein*, near which there is another rock of imposing appearance on the banks of the river. At some distance from it, but close to the right bank, is situated the island of *Westerhold*. On the west side, opposite *Niederhammerstein*, is the small hamlet of *Fornich*, behind which is the rock of *Kreuzborner Ley*. This rock is composed of crystals of blue-coloured basaltes having five or six angles, which are mixed with dark spath, and placed vertically one above another. About the middle of the rock, on the side towards the Rhine, may be seen the curious effects of an ancient subterranean fire.

Below *Fornich*, the *Brohl*, or *Broel*, emerges from a defile formed by some rocks, and falls into the Rhine. Not far from this spot is *Brohl*, properly called *Brül*, which is derived from an old German word, signifying marsh, or forest. This small village is partly concealed by two mountains, on one of which are the ruins of the old castle of *Rheineck*, or *Rhyneck*. It has a paper-mill.

All the land around *Brohl* exhibits traces of an ancient volcano, and the inhabitants of the place are employed in exploring the quarries, for the stones which are used in making cement, and in

which they carry on an extensive trade. The shore is very low, and consequently many families have removed to the interior, on the declivity of a mountain. On the banks of the river, not far from Brohl, is the village of *Nippes*, which owes its origin to a Dutchman, who built its first house in 1712, in order to profit by the sale of the stones above mentioned. These stones are found under a layer of black earth, where they form several rows, from ten to thirty feet deep, beneath which are rocks and springs of fetid water. The old churches and other buildings in this country are built with stones of this description.

Behind Brohl is a picturesque valley, enclosed between the two sides of a mountain, which has the appearance of being split. This valley is watered by the Brohlbach, and has ten quarries of cement-stones, which formerly occupied more than three hundred workmen, as well as a mill for grinding these stones. At a short distance is the old castle of *Schweppenburg*, around which are caverns and cavities formed by cement-stones, and shaded by oaks, beech-trees, and firs. If the traveller continues on this road, which is equally interesting to the naturalist and to the admirer of romantic scenery, he will pass by several mills and country-houses in his way to the village of *Burgbrohl*, which is situated at the end of the Brohlbach in the middle of a circle of mountains. On a height in its environs is a charming country-house, and beyond it is the *Veitsberg*, a high mountain, of conical form,

whence there is a fine prospect. Towards the east may be seen the ruins of the fort of Ehrenbreitstein, whence a chain of mountains extends to the Seven Mountains: on the west appears the old castle of Oldbruch, near which commences the country of Eifel, and in the south is a chain of dark mountains. *Laach*, with the ancient abbey of Benedictines of the same name, is situated at the foot of the mountain, and in its environs are several farms and villages. The brow of the mountain is covered with a great number of blocks of granite and broken lava.

From Brohl an excursion may be made to the lake of *Laach*, which is two leagues from the Rhine. It is situated between mountains covered with woods, and its surface occupies a space of 1,323 acres. It is 8,422 feet in length, and 7,643 feet in breadth. The water is said to be derived from more than 3,000 springs, and to be 214 feet deep. These waters, which are clear and cold, have a blue appearance, and when agitated by the wind, throw up on the bank a kind of sand, which is attracted by the loadstone. The lake has no natural outlet, but the waters find egress by a canal, a quarter of a league in length, which was cut by the monks, when their convent was threatened with ruin by the sudden overflow of the waters. There is every probability that this lake, which overlooks the valleys in the environs, is the crater of a volcano, as the surrounding rocks are composed of porous lava and dross of metals, evidently the effects of fire and fusion. On

the east side of the lake is a deep hole in the ground, whence issue vapours of carbonic gas, which stifle animals that approach too near. This circumstance has given rise to the saying of the inhabitants of the country, that no bird can fly over the lake of Laach without being stifled. This hole is supposed to bear a great resemblance to the famous grotto of the Dog, near the Lago d'Agnano in Italy.

In the plain, about half-way between the abbey and the lake, is a spring of mineral water that has a pleasant taste, and it is probable that a great part of the springs of the lake contain mineral properties.

On the banks of the lake is the ancient abbey of the Benedictines of *Laach*, which was formerly very wealthy. It was founded in 1093, by Henry II of Laach, palatine count of Lower Lorraine at Aix-la-Chapelle, and first palatine count on the Rhine. This edifice, which is a building of considerable size, is ornamented with towers and has an imposing appearance. The church is a modern building, and contains tombs of the founder and a great number of counts and ladies of the house of Leyen. This convent was very celebrated for the great hospitality of the monks; one entire wing of the principal building, where excellent arrangements were made for the purpose, was devoted to the reception of strangers, who might reside there as long as they pleased. Another wing was destined to receive the poor and the sick. The apartments of the ecclesiastics, of whom there were forty or fifty, were

spacious and convenient. The library was voluminous, and there was an extensive collection of pictures : these have been carried away, and the building itself has suffered considerably. The beautiful forests, an estate of 200 acres of arable land, a great number of meadows and orchards which surround the convent, have been sold, together with the buildings, for 100,000 francs, or 4,166*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* At present, it is inhabited by a farmer, who furnishes very good accommodation.

The naturalists Luc, Forster, Humboldt, and Noggerath, have made many interesting observations on this country. On the east side of the lake formerly stood the castle of *Altenburg*, the residence of the palatine count Henry. On the south-west side, not quite a league from the convent, are the villages of *Bell* and *Niedermennig*, where the amateurs of mineralogy will find many objects worthy of their attention. At Bell is found a stone which resists fire, and at Niedermennig are some famous quarries. The mines whence the stones are taken, all meet in one common crater, which is half a league in circumference. This crater is extremely deep, and at the bottom of 100 steps from the surface presents a frightful gulf, the end of which may be reached by rope-ladders and baskets attached to cords. In this place may be seen groups of enormous rocks, in various singular forms. About 70 workmen are employed in it daily. The mill-stones which are taken from it were formerly sent to England, and some of the best quality sold for 80

or go crowns each. Two workmen are able to cut one in two days.

A league from Niedermennig is the village of *Frauenkirch*, with a chapel of the same name, in which, according to the legend, the bones of St. Genevieve were deposited. The husband of this virtuous woman had a castle at Hohensimmern, or Altsimmern, not far from Meyen. Near Frauenkirch is a copious spring of mineral water.

In order to return to Brohl the traveller may proceed either by a coach-road, or a foot-path, which leads to the castle of Rheineck.

Another excursion from Brohl, may be made to the convent of *Antoniusstein*, or *Tönesstein*, a league distant, and to the castle of *Rheineck*, which is situated near it. The environs of Tönesstein have a grand and imposing appearance; the eye may see on every side quarries of yellow cement-stone, overhung by thick trees, small rivulets cascading from rock to rock, and grottoes formed by the hand of Nature.

The castle of *Rheineck* is situated on the top of a steep mountain, at the foot of which are some huts and mills. The wheels of the mills are put in motion by the waters of the rivulet Pfingstbach. The new castle was erected on the ruins of the old, of which only a dilapidated tower remains, covered with ivy and brambles, and forming a striking contrast to the modern buildings. The last count of Rheineck died in 1548. The estate then passed to the lords of Warsberg, and, in 1654, by purchase,

to a count of Sinzendorf, whose family retained possession of it till the cession of the left bank of the Rhine. The situation is charming, particularly of the garden, which is situated on the side of the Rhine, and commands a fine prospect. On the east may be seen a delightful country, interspersed with country-houses and villages; on the right appear the mountains of Andernach; on the left rise the Seven Mountains, with their old castles fallen in ruins; and at the foot of the mountain, whose sides are almost perpendicular, runs the Rhine, which the eye may follow in a northern direction till it is quite lost.

Between the great road and the Rhine, formerly stood a large building of the Templars; the church of which was visible till within a few years, when it was destroyed.

The country on the other side of the river, opposite the castle of Rheineck, likewise presents a delightful prospect. The first object is the market-town of *Honningen*, surrounded by hills covered with vines, which, however, only afford a middling wine, inferior to that produced in the environs of Dollenberg. North of this village appear the ruins of the castle of *Argenfels*, which formerly belonged to the counts of Isenburg, from whom it passed to the counts of Leyen, who embellished it considerably. The whole has been since destroyed; and nothing is now visible but a walk of beech-trees, which leads to the edge of a rock, whence there is a fine prospect. A row of smaller rocks extends

from this place in a direct line, and the heights behind are planted with vines. At the end of this great mass of rocks is situated the village of *Argendorf*, and in the distance appears a mountain of basaltes, called *Erpeler-Ley*, which is 700 feet high.

The traveller scarcely loses sight of the ruins of *Argenfels*, when a delightful plain appears on the side of *Leuzdorf*, or *Leubsdorf*. A little higher is *Dattenberg*, with the ruins of an old castle in the midst of broken blocks of basaltes. The left bank exhibits a fine prospect. On the shore is seen the market-town of *Nieder Breisig*, which contains 1,000 inhabitants.

Following the course of the rivulet which falls into the Rhine at *Nieder-Breisig*, we arrive at *Ober-Breisig*, where there is an old church with curious inscriptions. At a distance appear the castles of *Oldbruck* and *Landskron*.

Not far from *Breisig*, and about a quarter of a league from the Rhine, is the small town of *Sinzig*, containing 1,300 inhabitants, which once formed part of the duchy of *Juliers*. This town, which is situated in the midst of a fertile plain, is the ancient *Sentiacum*, formerly a strong castle of the Romans, that was probably built by *Sentius*, one of the generals of *Augustus*. Roman medals have frequently been discovered at this place; and in the time of *Frederick Barbarossa*, it had a royal palace. The parish church is a Gothic edifice, built in the form of a cross, with cement-stones. Near this

church is a chapel, that is more ancient, and contains a tomb, in which was found, some years back, a corpse that nature had converted into a mummy, called by the inhabitants St. Vogt. This mummy was conveyed to Paris by the French, but was returned in September, 1816. On an eminence close to the town is a large farm formerly the Convent of St. Helena.

A short distance below Sinzig, the *Aar* falls into the Rhine. This small torrent rises in the Eifel, and crosses in its course a deep and narrow valley, about 12 leagues in extent, where an excellent red wine, well known under the name of Aarbleichart, is produced. Its waters flow with great rapidity, and often produce much damage by overflowing. This was particularly the case in 1804.

On the right bank of the Rhine, nearly opposite the mouth of the Aar, is the village of *Leubsdorf*, concealed at the bottom of a defile of mountains; and not far from it is the small town of *Linz*, situated behind a height on the banks of the Rhine. This place, which formerly made part of the electorate of Cologne, obtained in 1330 the privileges of a town, and in 1565 archbishop Engelbert III built the castle there, near the gate of the Rhine, in order to protect the navigation, and defend the town against the frequent attacks of the inhabitants of Andernach. The castle, as well as the walls of the town, are constructed with basaltes, and the streets are paved with similar stones. The parish church is ancient. It contains a monument of the

ancient knights of Renneberg, who founded in 1257 the convent of nuns of St. Catherine, situated north-east of Linz. Considerable industry is displayed in this town, and numerous vessels come here to receive the different productions of the country, such as wine, potash, iron, lead, copper, and fullers' earth. The iron is brought from a foundry in the vicinity of the town. The best inns are that of M. Schwerdtfuhrer at Linz, and that of M. Unkel at *Linzenhausen* in the vicinity.

A league distant is the mine of *Alzau*, which supplies copper and lead. Silver is also extracted there, by means of fusion, and the annual produce has lately amounted to 1,200 marks. At *Stoschen*, not far from Linz, are some mines of manganese, which the inhabitants reduce to ashes, in order to employ it in enriching their lands.

After the traveller has passed Linz, he reaches the ruins of the castle of *Odenfels* or *Okkenfels*, at the foot of which is a small village. A short distance from this place is the village of *Linzenhausen*; and not far from it the Rhine receives the rivulet *Kasbach* or *Gasbach*, on the banks of which are several farms and mills. Here also is the mountain of basaltes, called *Erpeler-Ley*, previously mentioned, at the foot of which is the market town of *Erpel*. The southern declivity of this steep mountain is planted with vines, which produce a delicious white wine, called *Leywein*. The ground presents nothing but a mass of stones; and the young vines are planted in baskets, filled with earth

and green turf, and placed in the clefts of the rock. Near this place the Rhine turns to the right; and the channel in which boats proceed passes along the right bank.

Opposite to Erpel, on the great road from Coblenz to Bonn, is the small town of *Remagen*, the *Rigomagum* of the Romans, which contains about 1,300 inhabitants. In the environs a great number of monuments have been discovered, which bear dates of the times of these conquerors of the world. They were found in the year 1768, when the elector Charles Theodore gave orders for making the road from Coblenz to Bonn. Before that time, the traveller ran numerous risks of losing his life whilst travelling this road, which was quite impassable when the Rhine attained a certain height. Robbers often concealed themselves in the brambles and clefts of the rocks, and thence rushed out on the passengers, whom they threw into the Rhine after robbing them. Charles Theodore remedied this evil; for by his orders the rocks were blown up, the low parts near the river filled, and solid walls erected to support the excellent road which was finished by the French in 1801. At this time were discovered a great number of mile-stone columns, others with inscriptions, medals, and other Roman antiquities, which prove that the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus had established a great road here. All these antiquities have been taken to Mannheim.

Inn.—The King of Prussia.

A few hundred paces from Remagen is the mountain of *Appollinarisberg*, with an ancient priory, which belonged to the abbey of Siegburg. The situation is delightful, and it commands a fine view of the Rhine. In the Gothic church of this convent was formerly shown the head of St. Appollinarius, and it was consequently much resorted to by pilgrims.

On the right bank of the river, half a league below Remagen, is the small town of *Unkel*, the environs of which are picturesque. A range of villages extends from this place as far as the Seven Mountains (*Siebengebürg*). The navigation of the Rhine, in the environs of Unkel, is rather dangerous. Opposite to this town is a mountain, where are found, under a bed of sandy marl 30 or 40 feet thick, inexhaustible quarries of basaltic columns, which have been explored for many ages. The fragments which break off these columns are used to make pavements and walls. There are several rows of these basaltic columns, some standing, and others lying in various directions; they adhere together by the sides, and extend under the ground nearly to the middle of the Rhine. Several of them are quite at the bottom of the river, and can only be seen through the water when the Rhine is very low. Some then appear at the surface of the water, and others are always visible above it. The most remarkable amongst the latter are those forming the group, called by the boatmen the *Little Unkelstein*, which appears to be the continuation of the

columns seen on the bank. Another more extensive group, called the *Great Unkelstein*, was situated in the Rhine, about 55 feet from the bank, but was unconnected with the other columns. As this group rose much above the water (even when the Rhine was at its greatest height), and was consequently seen at a distance, and easily avoided, it did not render the navigation very hazardous, but rather served to direct the pilots in passing by the dangerous places. For this reason it was left for some time, till the small groups, concealed beneath the water in the vicinity, had been destroyed ; but as it was in some degree an obstruction to the passage of large rafts, the French blew it up about 1806. Boats which are not laden may now indeed pass over the small groups, when the Rhine is high ; but those laden should endeavour to avoid them ; and as this is not always possible, particularly in ascending the river, dreadful accidents often happen at this place. The colour of the stones composing the group of Unkelstein is between black and brown ; its prismatic columns are of unequal length, but similar thickness : they contain iron, and are very heavy, hard, and sonorous. The great quantity of slates found in this country has induced some to suppose that this basalt was originally formed from slate.

Between Unkel and the Seven Mountains, the Rhine forms another basin, both banks of which exhibit delightful landscapes. A number of villages are seen dispersed over the plain, the hills are covered

with vineyards, and in the distance appear the Seven Mountains, whose majestic summits seem to rise above the clouds. On the right are the villages of *Heister*, *Scheurn*, and *Rheinbreitbach*, and on the left *Oberwinter*. Near *Rheinbreitbach* are two copper mines, one of which, called *Firneberg*, or the mine of St.-Joseph, is the most ancient on the banks of the Rhine. The other is called *Marienburg*. The village of *Rheinbreitbach* is pleasantly situated in front of a mountain, and the surrounding country is fertile. The wine produced there is one of the best of those called *Bleichart*.

At this place the Rhine divides into two arms, between which is situated the island of *Rolandswerder*, or *Nonnenwerder*, containing 160 acres. At the top of a rock on the right may be seen the ruins of the old castle of *Rolandseck*; the greater part of them are covered with ivy and brambles, excepting the side towards the Rhine, which is quite naked, and is remarkable for a beautiful arch, in good preservation. It is said that Roland, the nephew of Charlemagne, built this castle, in order to be near his mistress, who had become a nun at the convent situated in the island. The poet Schiller has made this the subject of one of his best ballads, entitled the knight of *Toggenburg*, placing, however, the scene in Switzerland. The prospects from the castle of *Rolandseck* are delightful. In order to reach these ruins, the traveller must first take the carriage-road, which passes over the mountain on the west side, and afterwards proceed by a

footpath on the left, that leads direct to the castle, across a defile covered with brambles. At the foot of the ruins is a small hamlet. In the island of *Rolandswerder*, or *Nonnenwerder*, is a small village, containing 250 inhabitants, and an hotel formerly a convent of nuns. In 1120, Frederick II built some cells there, which were afterwards converted into a splendid monastery. The farm of *Grafenwerder* is situated on the right, and is only separated from the island of Roland by a small arm of the Rhine. The course of the river is extremely rapid, and the boatmen call this place *Gotteshülfe* (God's Assistance).

Between Rolandswerder and the market-town of *Honnef*, situated on the other side, there was formerly another island called the *Grafenwerder*, which was joined to the right bank of the Rhine some years back by the celebrated Wiebeking.

The heights near Honnef contain some lead and copper mines; and at some distance from it is the village of *Rünnesdorf*, situated at the end of the Seven Mountains (*Siebengebürge*). These mountains, which extend as far as Königswinter, derive their name from the seven highest summits by which they are crowned. On the loftiest is an obelisk erected in memory of the passage of the Rhine by the German armies in 1814. This chain of mountains terminates the great chain that crosses Thuringen, the country of Fulde, and that of Wetterau, and passes to the Rhine.

The highest of the Seven Mountains is the *Dra-*

chenfels (Dragon's Rock), which rises in the form of a colossus on the banks of the river, bearing the ruins of an ancient castle, that has the appearance of a fine piece of architecture. The family of the counts of Drachenfels, the ancient proprietors of this castle, became extinct in 1580, and the castle then passed to Otto Waldpott of Bassenheim, in consequence of his marriage with the daughter of the last of these counts.

A curtain of mountain called *Röpekämmerchen*, forms the junction between the mountain of Drachenfels and that called *Wolkenburg*. The latter has the form of a mutilated cone, and is 1,482 feet high. In former times there was likewise a castle at the top of this mountain, which was often covered with fogs and clouds, and thence derived the name of Wolkenburg (Castle of Clouds). It has now some extensive quarries. The stones taken from them are sent to Königswinter, situated near this place, where they are cut, and whence they are called Königswinter stones. Most of them are afterwards sent to Bonn, Cologne, Dusseldorf, etc. The castles of Wolkenburg, Drachenfels, and Rolandseck, were burnt by the emperor Henry V. Archbishop Frederick I of Cologne rebuilt that of Wolkenburg, in which he died.

On the right of the Drachenfels is the mountain of *Stromberg*, which inclines towards the Rhine. It is likewise called *Petersberg* (Peter's mountain), a name which it receives from a small chapel situated there, and dedicated to St. Peter. Several hermits

of the order of St. Augustine established themselves on this mountain in 1134; and in 1188, archbishop Philip of Heinsberg sent from the convent of Himmerode, in the Eifel, some monks of the order of Citeaux, who, however, abandoned this inhabitable mountain in a few years, and settled in the valley of Heisterbach, in the vicinity.

Behind these three mountains, and a little farther from the Rhine, are those called *Lowenberg* (1,896 feet high), *Niederstromberg* or *Nonnenstromberg*, *Oelberg* (1,827 feet in height), and *Hemmerich*. On all of them may still be seen the ruins of old castles, many of which are said to have been built in 368, by the emperor Valentinian. The castles of Lowenburg and Hemmerich were inhabited by the lords of Heinsberg. The last of this illustrious family perished near Leghenigh, in a war against the bishop of Cologne, and a cross may still be seen at the spot where he died.

The country beyond the Seven Mountains, on the left bank of the Rhine, presents new charms: the river, whose banks gradually rise, resembles a vast lake, in the waters of which part of the houses of Oberwinter are reflected, whilst others are situated at some distance, on the declivity of a mountain behind this village. Several delightful valleys appear on both sides, and the whole scene is interspersed with fertile fields.

On the right bank is *Königswinter*, situated at the foot of three lofty hills, covered with vineyards. From the top of these hills there is a fine prospect;

the spectator may see Godesberg, with its ruins, the town of Bonn; and in clear weather the town of Cologne, with its numerous steeples.

Königswinter probably existed at the time when the emperor Valentinian established some fortresses on the mountains of Lowenberg and Stromberg. It is likewise said that the Romans having been driven from this place in 446, by a king of the Franks, the latter resided there several months in the winter, waiting to pass the Rhine, whence it received the name of *Hiberna Regia*. The inhabitants of Königswinter are principally employed in making wine and cutting stones; and they are considered very honest and industrious people. There are ten large establishments for cutting stones, all of which make extensive exports annually.

The best inns are, the Drachenfels, and the Mäurer.

If the traveller wishes to visit the Seven Mountains, he had better make the excursion from Königswinter, taking with him a guide from that place. The most extensive and interesting view is from the top of the Drachenfels, where, at the place called *Platz*, there is a small and neat house, surrounded by benches. Here also is the obelisk, already noticed, erected to the memory of the brave men who died in 1814, at the passage of the Rhine. The prospect is likewise very beautiful from the Stromberg, on which are a chapel, a peasant's house, and some acres of arable land.

Not far from Königswinter is the valley of *Heis-*

terbach, with the ruins of a church and abbey. The remains of these ancient buildings were sold, some years back, and partly destroyed.

Another valley extends to the foot of the Stromberg. At the extremity of it is the farm of *Pfaffroth*, with a garden and promenades.

A boat sets out every morning from Königswinter to Bonn, the fare in which is three half-pence: if the whole of the boat is taken, it is fifteen pence.

At Königswinter terminates the valley, properly called the Valley of the Rhine, which commences at Bingen. The mountains on each side recede considerably, and the bed of the Rhine becomes gradually wider.

The traveller then sees, on the right, the villages of *Dollendorf* and *Oberkassel*; behind which is the abbey of *Siegburg*, situated at the top of a hill three leagues distant. On the left is *Mehlem*, in the environs of which is the *Roderberg*, one of the most curious extinguished volcanoes in the Lower Rhine. At some distance farther down are the villages of *Romersdorf* and *Plettersdorf*, and still farther appears the mountain of *Godesberg*, with the ruins of an ancient and strong castle of the Romans. The name of this mountain is not derived, as many pretend, from an ancient temple of the god Woden, or of Mercury, * but from the German word *Göding*, or *Gaugericht*; signifying a kind of

* The first had no temples, and those of the god Mercury were not erected on mountains.

court of justice, which held its sittings during the middle ages. These ruins, as is apparent in many places, are the remains of an old and strong castle of the Romans, probably built in the reign of the emperor Julian.

In 1200, archbishop Theodoric, of Cologne, erected a new castle on the ruins of the old one. Archbishop Gebhard, of Cologne, placed a Dutch garrison there during the famous war which gave rise to his conversion to the Protestant religion, and his marriage with the beautiful countess of Mannsfeld. The troops of bishop Ernest, of the house of Bavaria, who was put in his place, blew up the castle, in 1593. The view from the top of the Godesberg is varied and delightful.

At the foot of the mountain is the village of *Godesberg*, containing about 800 inhabitants. At this place are the mineral springs called *Draitscherquelle* (fountain of Draitsch), which attract much company. The arrangements made for their use are very convenient, and the surrounding country is delightful.

Inns.—Plenzler's, and the Belle-Vue.

The distance from Godesberg to Bonn is one league and a quarter. On the side of the road may be seen the cross called *Hochkreuz*, a Gothic monument, constructed in 1530, by archbishop Walram, of Juliers, with some stones brought from Drachenfels. Opposite the cross, about a quarter of a league from the road, is the village of *Friesdorf*, at the foot of a range of hills, which extend from the

Godesberg a considerable distance into the old department of the Roer. This place is remarkable for the great alum-works in its vicinity. M. Nogerath was the first who discovered that alum formed part of the manganese, of which there are large beds in the ground near this place. The road, on quitting Godesberg, follows, till within a quarter of a league of Bonn, the course of a rivulet, the banks of which are planted with trees, and it afterwards crosses several vineyards, as far as the gate of the town. The most remarkable amongst these is that called *Vinea Domini*, where there is a neat little house, of an octagon form, which contains a good-sized hall, and at which several arbours of vines meet.

BONN,

The fourth city on the banks of the Rhine, where an elector of Germany formerly resided, was at first a colony of the Ubians (Ubii). Drusus Germanicus erected a bridge there over the Rhine, and built a strong castle, which was enlarged by Julian. Tacitus and Florus mention it under the name of *Bonna* and *Bonnencia Castra*. The Normans twice destroyed this city by fire; but the mother of Constantine the Great having erected the Münster there, new streets were soon formed around this church, and in 1240, Conrad, of Hochstetten, surrounded the place with a wall.

The history of Bonn records many remarkable events. In 921, an interview took place on the

Rhine at Bonn, between Henry the Fowler and Charles the Simple of France, in which they contracted their ever-memorable alliance. In 942, a grand council was held there, under the presidency of archbishop Wichfried. In the years 1254—1256, the city entered into the Hanseatic confederation; and the elector Engelbert of Falkenburg having been obliged to quit Cologne in consequence of an insurrection of the inhabitants of that city, transferred his residence to this place in 1268. The emperor Charles IV was crowned at Bonn, by the elector Walram. About the year 1583 a terrible war broke out, during which the greater part of the city was destroyed. The united troops of Holland, Spain, and Austria, laid siege to Bonn, in 1673, and obtained possession of it; and in 1689 it fell into the hands of Frederick III of Brandenburg, who was afterwards the first king of Prussia. It surrendered in 1703 to the duke of Marlborough. In 1717, the elector Joseph Clement caused the fortifications on the east side of the town to be destroyed; and laid the foundation of the castle, which was finished by his successor, Clement Augustus.

The city of Bonn is not large, but it has a pleasant appearance, and contains about 1,160 houses, and nearly 12,000 inhabitants. The most remarkable buildings in the town are:—1, the Castle, which has been appropriated to the University. Its front overlooks the most beautiful part of the environs, where may be seen on one side, the Rhine, with the Seven Mountains, and on the other the charm-

ing hills in front of Poppelsdorf. It comprises schools of surgery and medicine, a lying-in hospital, a library, occupying what was the Knight's Hall; and the royal museum of antiquities, which contains a fine winged head of Mercury, dug up at Hadernheim in 1821. The chapel is devoted to the Protestant faith. The University was originally founded by Maximilian, the last elector, and brother of the emperor Joseph. It was suppressed by the French, and restored by the new government, in 1818. It is now in a flourishing state; 2, the English Garden. The most interesting part is that where the French made a bastion, overlooking the Rhine. From this spot there is a fine view of the river. In the distance appear the Seven Mountains, the Godesberg, and the Kreuzberg; 3, the Church of the Münster. The empress Helena had erected a temple on the spot where this church stands, but the present building appears to have been raised in the 12th century. In the interior may be seen a bronze statue of this empress, and two bas-reliefs in white marble, one of which represents the birth, and the other the baptism of Jesus Christ. This church was repaired in 1821. The ancient church of St. Martin, which was situated on the side of the Münster, and was probably built by the Romans, has been demolished; 4, the new Parish Church of St. Remy. It contains a beautiful altar-piece, painted by John Spielberg, representing the baptism of Clovis, or Louis, king of the Franks, by St. Remy; 5, the Town-house, built in 1737, in

which is a reading-room, established by the last elector, and under excellent regulations. Every stranger can gain admission after he has been once introduced by a member of the society; 6, the Hotel of the Mines of Rhenish Prussia. This city likewise contains several fine buildings belonging to private persons; such as the hotel of the count Belderbusch, that of count Metternich, those of Rademacher, England, Nettenhoven, Hatzfeld, etc.

There are no handsome public squares in Bonn; but the most agreeable is that of the market, which extends from the Town-house to the street *Sternenstrasse*. In summer it is the place for evening promenades. In the centre is a pyramid, with a fountain. The square of St. Remy takes that name from the old church of St. Remy which formerly stood there, but has been demolished some years. It is likewise called the Square of the Romans; a name that it derived from an altar, raised by the Romans to the Goddess of Victory, which formerly stood in the middle of this square, but has been transferred to the Museum. This monument, which is supposed by many learned men to be the true *ara Ubiorum*, bears the following inscription:—*DEAE VICTORIAE SACRUM*. On the left side is represented a man, armed with an axe and a knife; and on the right side is a young man, holding in one hand a vase with a handle, and in the other a small basin. Above this figure is an urn and a second vase. On the last side are three dolphins, and below them a bull, intended to be sacrificed. The

form and sculptures of this altar, the style in which it is finished, and the elegance of the characters, denote its Roman origin. Those who are acquainted with antiquities will not hesitate to give it an equal rank with the altar of victory found at Lyons. M. Peck, the canon, made this interesting monument a present to his natal place. The other public squares at Bonn are, the Square of the Münster, and that called Viereckplatz. On the first, the tribunal, called Goding, held its sittings in ancient times.

The manufactories at Bonn are few. The only one of importance is that of M. Werth, in an ancient convent of Capuchins. It supplies spun cotton, coarse cotton cloths, and cotton handkerchiefs. Horses are made use of to give motion to the spinning machines. Bonn has also some tin manufactories, and one for sulphuric acid, prepared according to the process of Chaptal.

The amateurs of pictures will find several small collections, amongst which are those of M. Falkenstein, the merchant, and M. Neusser, the printer. The cabinets of antiquities, which belonged to the canon, M. Peck, and to Dr. Crevelt, have, since the death of those gentlemen, been given to the University.

Bonn had formerly an excellent school of music, and this delightful art is still cultivated there. The celebrated Beethoven, Salomon, and many other excellent musicians, first received instruction in the art at this place. The establishment of M. Simrock,

who has a large collection of music, is one of the first in Germany.

M. Ch. Noggerath and Son trade in minerals.

Inns.—The Star; the Angel; the Carp; the Hotel of Cologne; the New Cellar; Colman's, and the Court of Saxony.

The most interesting objects in the environs of Bonn are the following:—

Poppelsdorf, or *Clemensruhe*, with its garden, a quarter of a league distant. The way to it is by a walk of chestnut-trees, from the end of the town. Poppelsdorf suffered considerably during the last war, but it has been re-established, and now contains theatres for the delivery of lectures, collections of natural history, and mineralogy; philosophical instruments, apartments for the professors, etc. The ground surrounding it has been laid out as a botanic garden. The collection of zoology comprises upwards of 16,000 specimens, that of petrifactions more than 10,000, and that of minerals more than 22,000.

Close to this chateau is the village of *Poppelsdorf*, the houses of which extend as far as the mountain of Kreuzberg. It has a manufactory of china and porcelain, which is worthy of observation.

Inns.—Brusselbach's; Schild's.

Behind Poppelsdorf is the mountain of *Kreuzberg*, with a walk of fir-trees leading to its summit. The convent of *Servitenkloster*, which was situated here, has been demolished; but there may still be

seen a superb church, with a marble staircase, and a ceiling ornamented with paintings. The view of the Seven Mountains from this place is remarkably grand. On this mountain the elector Frederick William of Brandenburg established his headquarters in 1689, during the siege of the town of Bonn.

A pretty valley extends to the foot of Poppelsdorf: it leads to *Rottchen*, where there was formerly a hunting-seat, called *Herzogsfreude*, which was sold by the French and destroyed. Some peasants' huts now occupy the spot.

Another pretty promenade in the environs of Bonn is that leading to the nursery. The traveller will find at the farmer's who resides there, refreshments of every kind. Not far from this place is the village of *Endernich*, the environs of which are delightful. At this village may be seen the collection of pictures and engravings of the canon M. Roth, and an establishment of rural economy, in the Dutch style, belonging to M. Quink.

The traveller should likewise visit *Roisdorf*, a league from Bonn, at the foot of the mountain which extends as far as Brühl. It has a castle belonging to the prince of Salm Dick, and a spring of mineral water, which is preferable to that of Godesberg, on account of the carbonic gas it contains being more condensed.

The traveller may also observe, that in the environs of Bonn the Rhine takes quite a different direction from what it did formerly. An arm of this

river ran parallel with the mountains, and passed near Poppelsdorf and Kepenich, where arable lands are now seen. From the appearance of this arm, it is supposed to have separated from the Rhine in the vicinity of Godesberg, and rejoined this river near Brühl. On the banks of this ancient arm of the Rhine were situated two places, which are still important, namely the village of *Transdorf* (village of Trajan, *villa* or *castrum Trajani*), and the small town of Brühl above mentioned. *Transdorf* is situated about a league from Bonn, and the Rhine is now more than a league distant. Trajan, who was at Cologne with his legions at the time of his election to the empire, probably built between this town and Bonn several strong castles, which bore his name. At Transdorf may still be seen the remains of a tower, and several other works constructed by the Romans. It is also very possible that many other monuments are concealed beneath the ground accumulated by the Rhine, and are too low to be discovered by the plough.

The small town of *Brühl* (*Broilum*, or *Brolium*) is situated in a beautiful country, two leagues farther, and is now so distant from the Rhine that that river is scarcely visible from it. The Roman road from Cologne to Treves probably passed by this place. It contains about 2,000 inhabitants. Archbishop Engelbert of Falkenburg having been driven from Cologne, came to reside at this place in 1262. Sigefroy of Westerburg, wishing to shelter the town from the attacks made by the inhabitants of

Cologne, erected in 1284 a strong castle, in the construction of which he employed the remains of the ancient fort established by the Romans.

The elector Gebhard of Mannsfeld transferred his residence to this place. This town suffered most in the time of archbishop Gebhard, of the house of Truchess; for his enemies laid siege to it and pillaged it in various attacks. The famous cardinal Mazarine found an asylum in the present castle after he was driven from France. In 1725 the elector Clement Augustus laid the foundations of the superb palace of Augustenburg, which has been finished by Max. Frederick. This castle is situated at the foot of the chain of mountains which quits the banks of the Rhine in the environs of Bonn, and follows the direction of that river for two leagues. Its situation is charming, and the surrounding country is as beautiful as it is fertile. The ceiling of the staircase is ornamented with pictures, by Anducci and Carnioli. The finest taste has been displayed in the decoration of the interior. In the environs of the castle are large reservoirs of water, beautiful walks, pretty groves, and a park abounding with game. In this park is an elegant Chinese pavilion. A walk of linden-trees leads into the forest, in which is situated the hunting-seat of *Falkenlust*, ornamented with a terrace.

At the Franciscans is an educational institute, and another for country school-masters.

From Bonn there is a diligence every day to Cologne. The fare is two francs. A packet-boat

likewise leaves for the same city every day, and arrives in about five hours. The fare is one franc and a half. No meals are given on board, but wine, tea, and coffee may be obtained.

Steam-vessels also pass this place several times a week in their passage between Mayence and Cologne.

EXCURSION

FROM BONN TO AIX-LA CHAPELLE AND SPA.

If the traveller intends to visit these two towns, he should proceed to them from Bonn, and return from Aix-la-Chapelle to Cologne. There are no relays on the road from Bonn to Duren; and, if the traveller is going in a carriage, he must hire horses at Bonn.

Three leagues from Bonn is *Rheinbach*. The road passes through a delightful and fertile country, where hills, woods, and arable lands, contribute to vary the scenery. Rheinbach is a neat little town, of which archbishop Conrad of Hochstetten made a present to the chapter of Cologne. The remains of a Roman aqueduct may still be seen there.

From this place the traveller proceeds to *Mechenich*, and to the mountain of *Bleyberg*, where the amateurs of mineralogy may find numerous objects to gratify their curiosity. This mountain commences a little below *Roggendorf*, extends on the right side in a direction from north to south, for the space of a league, and terminates on the south side, together with the great chain of which it

forms a part. Its breadth is nowhere more than the distance of two gun-shots, and its surface being entirely naked, without either trees or brambles, it resembles a bed of sand. The northern extremity of the mountain is covered with peaks of rocks, which are mixed with lead. On the other side of these rocks is a large forest, which seems to form a natural border round Bleyberg. The mineral, found in large quantities in this mountain for some centuries, consists of black and rough lead, contained in a bed of very fine white sand, and so hard that it can only be broken by a hammer. The pigs of lead made in the neighbouring foundries weigh from 100 to 150 pounds. The workmen are very civil, and the traveller will, no doubt, see with pleasure the different processes in the mine. He should not omit to visit the great gallery; and whilst waiting, he may send the carriage and horses to *Kommern*, half a league distant, where there is a good inn. If the traveller commences by viewing the establishments of Meinerzhag, he will proceed by the foundry, situated in the Muhlengasse, to the establishment of M. Abels, in the same place.

The traveller afterwards follows the course of the rivulet Bleybach, in order to reach *Kommern*, which is a quarter of a league distant. The water of this rivulet contains so large a quantity of arsenic, that it produces death on animals which drink it. Sleep at *Kommern*.

The amateurs of antiquity may likewise see in the vicinity a Roman aqueduct, called *Romerkanal*.

The shortest road to it passes through *Mechernich* to the mill of *Feyermahl*, where the traveller must procure a guide. After having passed this mill, he proceeds towards the wood on the mountain. At the entrance of the wood appears an opening that forms the descent to the interior of the aqueduct, which is a canal three feet in breadth, and four or five feet in height. The bottom of the canal is formed of stones, and cemented in places where the water would escape. The arch rests on each side on a wall 14 inches thick. The work is perfectly regular, and seems to be formed of only one piece. The roof, when seen from the inside, appears to be formed of six or seven rows of stones, the joints of which may be distinctly seen on the outside. The interior of the canal is very neat and polished. The different parts hold so strongly together, that it is extremely difficult to detach any pieces. This aqueduct is re-covered with 2 or 2½ feet of earth, and on its sides are beech-trees and oaks. It passes by mountains and across meadows and arable land, and is always at the same level. It even follows the bends formed by the chain of mountains where the turn is not too great, and in that case cuts the angles in a right line, by passing over pillars and bridges. It is supposed that it terminates by dividing into two arms, one of which extends a considerable distance into the electorate of Treves.

The reasons which induced the Romans to establish an aqueduct in the middle of a country where water is so plentiful are not known. It is now the

resort of foxes, badgers, and sometimes of wolves, which conceal their young in it.

If the traveller is going by a carriage, he will be obliged to take, on quitting Kommern, the road of *Zulpich*, (the ancient *Tulpetum* and *Tolbiacum*), which is two leagues distant. The town and its environs are celebrated in the history of Germany. It was here that Clodwig, king of the Franks, obtained, in 496, that great victory over the Germans, in consequence of which he received baptism : it was here that Theoderick, king of Austrasia, threw king Hermanfred of Bohemia from the top of a wall ; and it was here also that the decisive battle between the two brothers, Theudobert of Austrasia and Theuderic of Burgundy, took place in 612. Zulpich afterwards experienced various changes. Its churches are particularly worthy of observation. In the environs of the town, which are very fertile, there are some delightful places.

Another interesting road is that through *Niedeggen*, three leagues from Kommern, and two and a half from Duren. The most remarkable object is the remnant of an ancient strong castle, where there is a well of extraordinary depth, and a cavern. In the latter, a bishop of Cologne was long detained a prisoner ; and at the altar that may be seen in it, he performed mass. The situation of this castle at the top of a perpendicular rock, renders the access to it almost impossible. The side towards the town, which is not so steep, was defended by several fortifications. A subterraneous

passage, which led into a distant wood, commenced at the well above-mentioned, and the entrance of it is still visible.

From the top of these ruins there is a fine prospect of the valley watered by the *Roer*. The rocks on both sides of this river have a singular appearance. Their whole surface is covered with small pebbles, and such other objects as are usually found at the bottom of rivers; and although these rocks rise some hundred feet above the level of the *Roer*, they are undermined by its waters. There is a good inn at Niedeggen, kept by M. Frommartz.

Düren, likewise called *Deuren*, is a small and tolerably well built town, situated in the ancient duchy of Juliers, and containing 6,000 inhabitants. The surrounding country is fertile; and not far from this place flows the *Roer*, the waters of which put in motion a great number of corn, paper, and saw-mills, as well as many others where there are forges and foundries. Besides these, the town has several large brandy distilleries, conducted in the Dutch style; and many important manufactories of cloth, where all the operations are performed by mechanism. A considerable trade in corn is carried on at this place, and the cultivation of lands and gardens is in a high state of perfection.

The steeple of the church of St. Anne commands an extensive prospect. The Seven Mountains, and more than one hundred of the surrounding towns and villages, may be seen from it.

Inns.—The Hotel of the Palatine Court, and

that of the City of Cologne. The coin current at Düren, and in its environs, as far as Aix-la-Chapelle, is that of Prussia.

Half a league from Düren, at the end of the wood, is the convent of *Schwarzenbruch*, where there is a manufactory of vitriol, which is obtained from peat. The convent is a neat building, and has an elegant church. The peat is procured from trenches, which are situated just below the convent.

On quitting Düren, the traveller retakes the post-road, and half a league from this place reaches the village of *Langerwehr*, situated on the *Wehrbach*. The greater part of its inhabitants subsist by making pots for butter, which are sent to different parts of Europe.

Two leagues from Langerwehr is *Eschweiler*, where the diligence arrives about three o'clock in the afternoon. Travellers generally alight at the inn kept by M. Riefelstein, where may be seen a room decorated with fossils, petrifications, and other curiosities from the mines in the country.

If the traveller wishes to see the coal-pits of this place, and the different machines used in them, he must take a guide to *Stolberg*, where he may pass the night without returning to Eschweiler. At this place he will find a good inn, where a society meets every evening, formed by rich brass-workers, called *Kupfermeister*, to distinguish them from the iron-workers, who are called *Reathmeister*, or *Reithmeister*. These persons are very agreeable; and if the traveller becomes acquainted with them, he

will be enabled to view their manufactories and establishments with greater facility and convenience the next day. These establishments consist of foundries, where brass is made by mixing copper with calamine; of cylindrical mills, where the brass is extended into thin sheets: of workshops, where, by means of beating, vessels of every description are manufactured; and, lastly, of mills, where the different kinds of brass wire are prepared. The sale of these articles is immense, and they are sent into every country in Europe, but more particularly to France, Spain, and Portugal.

In this place, likewise, there is a glass-house, which is worthy of observation. Coals are used to melt the glass, which is of a middling quality.

The market-town of Stollberg, which contains 1,900 inhabitants, is situated on the Vicht, in the centre of a delightful valley. The houses of the workmen are some of them isolated, and others form groups, surrounded by gardens, walks, ponds, and meadows, which may be seen in different parts of the valley for a league's distance. The three churches belonging to three different sects of Christian believers, are situated on three separate hills, above which appears an old castle in ruins, that has a very picturesque appearance. This place owes its rapid increase to the Protestant refugees, whom persecution had driven from France; they first settled at Aix-la-Chapelle, where, however, they were not long tolerated, and whence they retired

to this valley, in which they are allowed their own mode of worship.

A league from Stollberg, near *Gressenig*, is a tomb, on the side of the road, which deserves to be denoted by a monument, as it is the spot where love gave a fine proof of its constancy till death. A young Frenchman, who was just married, served under the colours of Dumouriez. His wife followed him through all the dangers of war, and was continually with him. The army, however, beginning to retreat, and this young female not being able to walk as fast as the other fugitives, her husband and herself endeavoured to avoid the enemy by taking the cross roads and forests. Whilst following the steps of her husband, she suddenly perceived behind a thicket an Austrian sharpshooter, on the point of firing, and she had only time to throw herself into the arms of her husband, when the gun was fired, and both, pierced by the same ball, fell dead to the ground. A bush on the side of the road shades the tomb of this unfortunate couple.

Two leagues from Stollberg is Aix-la-Chapelle. The road passes through woods, arable lands, and pasturages. The traveller need not, however, proceed by the ordinary route, which passes by the mill of *Buschmühle*, but may take a guide to conduct him to the place called Münsterpumpe. At this place lives in retirement, a man who may be said to rival the sages of antiquity. His name is Deberghes; and he is at once naturalist, mathematician, and artist.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

One of the traveller's first wants, on reaching Aix-la-Chapelle, is to find a cheap and commodious lodging. If he does not mind expense, he may lodge at the Grand Hotel, or at the Golden Dragon, where he will be extremely well attended. There are, however, many good inns, where he may live at a cheaper rate, such as the Hôtel des Etrangers, the Great Britain and Royal York Hotel, the Emperor's Bath, the Great Monarch, the Emperor Charlemagne, the Imperial Crown, the Court of Holland, the Elephant, Heuben's Imperial Hotel, and the Golden Block; the Black Eagle, in the Market-place, is an excellent house, kept by madame Leflond. At this hotel there is a billiard and ball-room, to which about 160 gentlemen subscribe. At each of these hotels, during summer, there is a table d'hôte. The diligences from Cologne, Liege, etc. stop at Heuben's, and at the Court of Holland.

Strangers experience very little inconvenience from the police of Aix-la-Chapelle: and they may easily obtain information from the master of the hotel where they lodge, respecting passports, etc.

Those who are going to reside in this town some months, had better hire a lodging in a private house, which may be easily procured. Convenient, and even elegant, apartments may be obtained from three to eight crowns a month. It will not be advisable to include in the agreement any trifling services that may be required, but make an arrange-

ment with the servant of the house for them. The traveller may breakfast in the house where he is lodging, and dine and sup at the *table d'hôte*. Those who wish to be frugal may procure their dinner at a restaurateur's, where they may have for thirty sous five or six dishes, which are sufficient for two persons.

The coins current at Aix-la-Chapelle are marks, six of which make a florin, nine a schilling, eighteen a franc, and fifty-four a rix-dollar. The best mode is to reckon by francs. French and Dutch coins are also current, although the town belongs to Prussia. The traveller will do well to dispose of his Prussian money before he leaves the town, as out of the Prussian territories it is very much depreciated.

Aix-la-Chapelle, according to the last astronomical observations, made by Tranchot in 1804, is $3^{\circ} 44' 57'' 5'''$ longitude, from the observatory at Paris, and $50^{\circ} 47' 8'' 8'''$ latitude. The distance from Cologne is 18 leagues, from Liege 10, from Spa 11, from Maestricht 8, and from Paris about 106. The city is situated between the Rhine and the Meuse, in the middle of a delightful valley, bordered by a range of hills, which rise with a very gentle slope. These hills have a charming appearance, and are not sufficiently high to confine the prospect. Their sides are very well cultivated. The most elevated amongst these hills is the Louisberg, close to which is Mount St. Salvator : it is situated to the north of the town, and protects it against the winds from that quarter.

From the summit there is a fine view of the town and the surrounding country, which is interspersed with country-houses, and villages for several leagues, distance. This hill is a great mass of sand, mixed with some beds of argillaceous and calcareous stones; it contains also petrified shells, as well as other petrifications. The mountains on the south of the town gradually rise, the soil is less fertile, and the country is interspersed with woods. These mountains are connected by branches to that great chain of mountains known under the name of Ardennes, Eifel, and country of Montjoie. The city of Aix-la-Chapelle is consequently situated at the foot of these mountains: the country at the distance of a league on the east and north becomes gradually flatter, and forms the fertile plains and rich corn-fields of the duchy of Juliers.

The ground in the immediate vicinity of the city is a mixture of pebbles and clay, and is partly rich earth, and partly sand. The latter, which is very fine, resembles sea sand, and is said to contain marine salt. Sulphureous pyrites are found in large quantities in the environs, as well as coals. Another production of this country is calamine. Some distance from the city there are likewise some mines of iron and lead, quarries of calcareous stone, several kinds of potters' clay, one of which is an excellent fullers' earth, that is made use of in cloth manufactories.

The mountains in the environs of Aix-la-Chapelle are composed of calcareous stone. This stone appears

on the surface of the ground near Burscheid, and in the whole district from that place to Cornelius Munster; in the environs of the latter there are some fine quarries.

Above this calcareous stone is a mass of grey sandy stone, intersected with veins of coals and slates. On these slates may be seen beautiful impressions of plants.

Aix-la-Chapelle contains more than 2,600 houses, and about 33,000 inhabitants. An old chronicle mentions, that in 1387 there was a review, in which 19,826 citizens were capable of bearing arms, exclusive of the young men who were not married. Most part of the inhabitants are Catholics, and in former times were not considered the most tolerant. The Lutherans and the Protestants have now places of worship there.

Part of the inhabitants attend entirely to the cultivation of lands and gardens. This class is generally called Kappesbauern, a name derived from a kind of cabbage, an enormous quantity of which is planted, and is frequently exported, although the greatest part is consumed in the city. Another class of inhabitants, which is the most considerable, is that of the manufacturers and merchants, whose establishments derived great benefit from the French government. The third and last class is that of tradesmen of every description, who profit considerably by the influx of strangers.

The principal manufactories are of cloth and kerseymer, needles, pins, iron and steel files, copper,

brass wire, etc. The various machines used in these establishments are curious.

The language of the inhabitants is an abominable jargon of German, Flemish, French, and Dutch, although it is spoken in the first society in this city.

Within a few years the city has been much embellished, but Aix-la-Chapelle is still far from being a handsome place. The best street, which is called Compesbad, is only two or three hundred paces long; and the street of the Capuchins, and those of Adalbert, Cologne, and Buchel, can only be considered as of a middling size. The market-place is a pretty square, ornamented with a fountain and a bronze statue of Charlemagne, on the sides of which are two black eagles. Charlemagne and the eagles are looking towards the Town-house (the ancient palace of this emperor), where the Prussian eagle may now be seen.

The most remarkable buildings are:—

- 1, The Town-house. It was on the ruins of an old and strong castle of the Romans that the kings of the Franks erected the palace in which Charlemagne was born. This palace was destroyed with the town by the Normans, in 882: Otto III rebuilt it in 993: and the last repairs were made in the 14th century, when it was changed into a Town-house. One of the towers appears to be of Roman origin, and bears the name of Granus. The large arched halls are ornamented with paintings and sculpture, but the most remarkable object is the Coronation Hall, where may be seen the portraits

of all the ambassadors who were assembled at the Congress held here in 1748.

2, The Cathedral or Church of Our Lady. Between the years 796 and 804, Charlemagne erected in his natal town a beautiful church, dedicated to the Virgin, which was richly ornamented with gold and silver. The gates were of bronze. Blocks of marble, and clever artists in mosaic work, were brought from Rome and Ravenna, and the whole was under the direction of Eginard. The form of the temple was antique, namely, a rotunda supported by pillars, in the embrasure of which were thirty-two columns, with Corinthian chapiters. The church was consecrated with great ceremony by Pope Leo III, in 804. It was necessary that 365 archbishops and bishops should attend this consecration; but as there were two wanting of this number, it is pretended that two bishops of Tongres, who had been dead a long time, and buried at Maestricht, suddenly appeared, assisted at the ceremony, and as suddenly disappeared after the benediction had been given. This superb church was much injured by the Normans, in 882, but was repaired and enlarged in the next century by Otto III. A part of it was consumed by fire in 1236, and in 1358, a plain but noble choir, with a very lofty roof, was added to it. In 1366 it was again injured by fire. The columns of this temple were taken away by the French during the revolution, and carried to Paris, but part of them were restored.

The interior of the cupola of the old dome is ornamented with sculptures and paintings, which are well worthy of observation. In the centre of the church is the tomb of Charlemagne, who died at Aix-la-Chapelle in 814, with this plain inscription, *Carolo magno*. Beneath this were formerly deposited the remains of this illustrious monarch; but during the reign of Otho III the tomb was opened, and the insignia with which the body was adorned were taken away, that they might be used at the coronation of future emperors. In 1165 the emperor Frederick I had the tomb opened again, and the body placed in an antique sarcophagus on which was sculptured the Rape of Proserpine. This sarcophagus was taken away by the French to the Louvre, but has been restored to the church. Above this tomb is an enormous crown of silver and copper gilt, suspended by a chain to the roof. It was a present of Frederick I, and is used as a chandelier, in which forty-eight wax lights may be placed.

Besides many old pictures the Münster contains the following curiosities: *a*. A stone seat, which was found in Charlemagne's tomb, and on which many of the emperors sat at their coronation. It is made of white marble, without any ornaments, and is situated in that part of the church called Hochmünster, on a pedestal with six steps. During the ceremony of coronation, it was customary to cover it with plates of gold, which are still preserved with other curious things in the sacristy of the

church. *b.* The curiosities just mentioned, and the relics called the small relics in the sacristy. Strangers may see them by giving a small recompense to the keeper. Amongst them is the skull and an arm-bone of Charlemagne, contained in a valuable chest; a golden cross, about two inches long, ornamented with precious stones, and with a piece of wood from Christ's cross (it is said that Charlemagne always carried this cross with him, and that it accompanied him to the tomb); also the hunting-horn of this emperor, made of ebony, and ornamented with gold. This church likewise contains many other relics, which, for the dignity of Christianity, ought not to be retained; such as the girdle of Jesus Christ, with the impression of Constantine's seal; the girdle of the Virgin; the cord made use of to bind Jesus Christ; a piece of Aaron's rod; and some of the manna from the wilderness, as well as the great relics (the linen in which Christ's body was wrapped up, and the cloth on which John the Baptist was beheaded). These great relics, which are kept in a very costly chest, are only shown to the public once in seven years. Their exhibition, which is open fifteen days, formerly attracted an immense number of pilgrims from every part of Europe; and a chronicle of Aix-la-Chapelle mentions, that in 1492, 142,000 persons attended in a single day, and that when the ceremony was terminated, 80,000 gold florins were found in the box. In the Cathedral likewise were formerly kept the small symbols of the Germanic

empire, namely, a book of the Evangelists, the sword of Charlemagne, some earth sprinkled with the blood of St. Stephen the Martyr, etc. These however during the late war were given into the custody of the emperor of Austria, who still retains them.

In a niche before the principal gate of the cathedral, is a she-wolf of bronze, placed on the right, and on the left is a pine-apple of the same. From the apertures in these figures, it is supposed that they were once fountains.

3, The Church of St. Nicholas or the Franciscans, where there is a fine altar-piece by Rubens, representing the Descent from the Cross. This picture had likewise been carried to the museum of Paris, but was afterwards restored.

4, The Church of St. Paul, containing a copy of Rubens's Descent from the Cross.

5, The Theatre in the Place Guillaume is a handsome building, erected in 1824, from designs by M. Cremer.

6, The New Fountain or Pump Room opposite the Theatre is an elegant rotunda, with a colonnade in front. It was erected in 1822, and is supplied with water from the Emperor's spring. The waters are taken early in the morning, when a band attends the promenade.

7, The Redoute in the Comphausbad. This is a noble room fitted up for balls and evening entertainments. On one side of it are smaller rooms, three of which are used for private parties, and the

fourth for the sale of confectionary, etc. There is no charge for admission, and visitors are not obliged to take refreshments. It is a fashionable lounge, and gaming is permitted.

The springs of warm water for which Aix-la-Chapelle has been many years celebrated, are some of them situated in the city itself, and others at the market-town of Burscheid, in its vicinity. There are likewise at Aix-la-Chapelle and its environs, several springs of cold mineral water, which contain particles of iron. A similar spring in the interior of the town, is that at the place called Driesch, the resemblance of which to the water of Pouhon, at Spa, has procured it the name of Spabrunnen (fountain of Spa).

There are six warm springs of mineral water in the interior of the town. Three of these, called the upper springs, contain not only more mineral substances, particularly sulphur, but the water is much more abundant and warmer than the others; they are situated in Buchel-street, in buildings occupying the inside of a court, and at a short distance from each other. The three other springs, denominated inferior springs, rise from the ground in a low situation, five hundred paces from the first, called Brunnenstrasse (street of fountains), or Comphausbad.

The first and best, namely, the Emperor's spring, is situated nearly in the centre of the town, at the foot of a hill, forming the market-place of Aix-la-Chapelle, whence it issues from the clefts of a rock,

in the interior of the Emperor's Bath. A cistern walled round receives the water from this spring. The vapours which it emits, if enclosed for some time, deposit a large quantity of pure sulphur, called Badschwefel (sulphur of the bath).

The bathing-houses situated in the Buchel, which contain the upper springs, are called:—1, the Emperor's Bath; 2, the New Bath; 3, the Queen of Hungary's Bath, formerly called the Little Bath; 4, St. Quirinus' Bath.

The bathing-houses containing the lower springs, are:—1, the Bath of Herrenbad; 2, the Rose Bath, which derives that appellation from its first possessor, named Rose; 3, the Poor's Bath, likewise called Comphausbad. All these have accommodations for shower-baths. Vapour-baths are only to be found at the upper baths, as the lower ones have not the necessary degree of heat. These bathing-houses likewise contain very convenient rooms for persons taking the waters.

The depth of a bath is from four to five feet, and its walls are formed of massive stones in the style of the Romans. The bathing-rooms are most of them arched; they have sufficient light, and an opening for the egress of the steam. Near the baths are small rooms, with beds and fire-places.

In the environs of Aix-la-Chapelle are several springs of cold mineral water. One of them, which rises in the wood of Burscheid, or Borcette, not far from Drimborn (drinking spring), on the Heidbend, forms part of an English garden, toge-

ther with a building for the accommodation of persons taking the waters.

In the environs of the city are several charming promenades. The ancient ditch round the town has been filled up from the gate of St. Adalbert, as far as that of Sandkuhlthor, and planted with trees and shrubs. Persons likewise frequently go in the afternoon to the garden of Catchenburch, before the gate of St. Adalbert, and to that of Robens, before the gate of Cologne, to take coffee. The first of these gardens contains a casino, at which gaming is allowed for a certain number of hours every day. Not far from this place are two other places of amusement, namely, the farms of Kirberg and Baber, to which many persons resort on particular days in the week. The road leading to them is very pleasant.

The most delightful promenade, however, is that presented by the *Louisberg*, a height near the city, and forming the central point of the plain in which it is situated. The beautiful prospect from it has been described. A difficult and expensive undertaking was commenced here several years back; to change this height into an English garden by planting shrubs. The soil and situation, indeed, opposed the execution of this enterprise, but the attempt has been successful. In front of this height, towards the city, is a neat assembly-house, with a beautiful hall and a terrace, which commands a fine view. The French engineers, who measured the country in 1804, chose the top of this height as one of their

trigonometrical points. The spot has been designated by a pyramid of hewn stone, with several inscriptions describing the various heights, etc. The pyramid was overturned when the country was occupied by the allies, but has been since re-erected, by order of the king of Prussia.

Amongst the collections at Aix-la-Chapelle are : —1, the Picture Gallery of M. Bettendorf; 2, the Minerals of Dr. Loiseme; 3, M. Meyer's medals, coins, and pictures, now incorporated with the town archives.

The market-town of Burscheid (*Porcetum*, *Borcette*), in the vicinity of Aix-la-Chapelle, deserves a particular description. It is situated before the gate Marschierthor, five hundred paces from the town, on the declivity of a hill, so that the principal street descends with a very steep slope into the valley. This valley extends from west to east, and is enclosed on the opposite side by another hill of less height, on which are two churches and several houses. In this valley are the warm springs of Burscheid, the greatest number of which, and particularly those called upper springs, are in the place itself, where they are partly enclosed in bathing-houses, and partly flow through the streets; the other springs, called inferior springs, which are not so numerous, are situated outside the town at the bottom of the valley.

It is said that this valley, which now contains a population of 4,000 inhabitants, remained a desert till the 10th century, when it was only inhabited

by wild boars. St. Gregory, son of Niciphorus, emperor of Greece, founded a convent of monks there, which was changed in 1220 into a convent of noble ladies. The town was the property of the convent, the abbess of which was dependent on the German empire.

Burscheid has several large manufactories for cloth, kerseymere, and needles, most of which have been established by Protestants, who were not tolerated at Aix-la-Chapelle. The great abundance of warm water from the springs, which has all the qualities of lie, and serves to wash and dye the wool, renders this place extremely advantageous for the manufacture of woollen stuffs.

The upper springs, situated in the town itself, do not contain so much sulphur as the lower ones, and as those of Aix-la-Chapelle. Part of them rise from beneath a high hill, and part from another hill of less height opposite the first, and the water from them is so copious, that almost every spring has a distinct bathing-house. The degrees of heat, and the particles in these warm springs, are nearly the same in all, and they contain a great quantity of carbonic gas.

The hills where these springs rise are entirely formed of rocks, and covered with a very thin bed of garden mould. Nearly all of them issue from beds of slate. The soil in the valley of Burscheid is very uneven, and appears to have been made so by a subterranean fire, since many parts of it bear evident marks of volcanic eruptions. The upper

springs furnish so much water, that their union forms a considerable rivulet of warm water, by the side of which flows a stream of cold water. These two rivulets, which are only separated by a small footpath called Wäirmscheide, unite about the eighth part of a league below Burscheid, where they form a pond of tepid water, that gives motion to a mill for polishing needles. The lower springs of Burscheid partly flow into the rivulet of warm water; and partly into the pond. The union of these different waters, as well as of several rivulets of cold, form the Worm, which passes by Aix-la-Chapelle, not far from the gate of Adalbert, and from the lime-kiln, and terminates by falling into the Roer.

The pond of warm water just mentioned is very remarkable. It is about one hundred paces in length : it never freezes; and its waters, which are salt, contain a great number of fish, such as pike, carp, tench, and several others, that breed more frequently, and become larger than in other ponds. They have a disagreeable taste, which may, however, be removed by placing them from eight to fifteen hours in cold water. Just after the rising, or before the setting of the sun, thick vapours may often be seen hovering over the surface of this lake, in which the rays of the sun are reflected, forming numerous small rainbows.

The baths of Burscheid are managed in the same way as those of Aix-la-Chapelle, and it is only on account of the proximity of the latter place, that

they are not as well frequented. Persons of rank who come to take the waters generally lodge at M. Stefani's, where there is excellent accommodation, and, during the bathing season, much company.

As persons may perhaps be pleased to have a general history of Aix-la-Chapelle, the principal events are here mentioned. The town is very ancient, and is spoken of by Ptolemy, under the name of *Veterra*. However fabulous the tale may be of a Roman named Granus having first discovered the springs of Aix-la-Chapelle, and settled there, it is certain that the Romans, in the time of Cæsar and Drusus, were well acquainted with the country between the Rhine and the Meuse. Roman medals have often been found, whilst repairing or cleaning the Imperial fountain. A Roman establishment existed near the village of *Gressenich*, three leagues from Aix-la-Chapelle, at which place the remains of an ancient Roman road may be seen leading to this city. Bonn, Juliers, Duren, Cologne, and several other places in the vicinity, no doubt owe their existence to the Romans, and there is sufficient reason to believe that the environs of Aix-la-Chapelle were known to that nation. The opinion of those who pretend that Charlemagne discovered the springs of Aix-la-Chapelle, and founded the city, is false. Charlemagne was born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 742, and was very much attached to this city, which is indebted to him for many embellishments, and which he declared the second

city of his great empire, as is evident from the inscription over the gate of his palace:

Hic sedes regni trans Alps habeatur, caput omnium
provinciarum et civitatum Galliæ.

This emperor died at his natal town in 814. The Normans pillaged Aix-la-Chapelle in 882. Henry I restored it, Otto III bestowed many favours on it, and the subsequent emperors granted numerous privileges, which rendered it almost independent.

After the emperors of the Carlovingian race, those of the houses of Saxony, Franconia, Suabia, Hapsburg and Luxemburg, were most of them crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle. It appears to have been an express law of Charles IV, that this city should be the place of coronation for the future emperors of Germany.

Aix-la-Chapelle has likewise been rendered celebrated, by two treaties of peace concluded there. The first, May 2, 1668, between France and Spain; and the second, October 18, 1748, between France, England, and the Netherlands. The 17th century was very unpropitious to this city, for in 1614 Spinola issued that extremely severe law against the Protestants, which banished from the city the richest families, who took refuge in Holland, and carried with them the industry and opulence of Aix-la-Chapelle. Some internal dissensions, the consequence of a bad government, still further hastened the fall of this ancient, imperial, and once flourishing city, which can never attain, under the

most favourable circumstances, the distinguished rank that it formerly occupied. In 1818 a congress of the representatives of the principal powers of Europe was held here. Aix-la-Chapelle now belongs to Prussia.

Diligences leave Aix-la-Chapelle for Cologne and for Liege every day, and for Maestricht three times a week.

The way from Aix-la-Chapelle to Spa is by the Liege road, as far as *Battice*, five leagues distant. Near Battice is the frontier, where the traveller's luggage will be examined both by the Prussian and Belgian authorities.

A very heavy and sandy road, across a deep ravine, leads to the top of the mountain, which formerly separated the territory of the city of Aix-la-Chapelle from that of Limburg. From this mountain there is a delightful prospect of the surrounding country, composed of meadows and pasturages, which cover hills of a gentle slope. All the country is interspersed with small isolated houses, or groups of three or four, which are partly constructed of stone and partly of bricks, and are inhabited by persons who gain subsistence by keeping cattle and spinning wool. A great number of country-houses, many of which are very handsome, appear in various places, half hid by elm and poplar trees; and as far as the eye can reach, may be seen on every side flocks of cattle grazing on beautiful pasturages.

The great road, on quitting Battice, proceeds on

the left to *Verviers*, a town with 16,000 inhabitants, which is famous for its manufactories of cloth. This place is rapidly increasing in wealth and population. It has a theatre, erected in 1821, and a town-hall. The Emperor is a good inn.

SPA

Is situated 10 leagues from Aix-la-Chapelle, in the mountains of the Ardennes. It occupies the bottom of a valley, around which hills covered with woods form an amphitheatre. The town is well built, and many of the houses are large and handsome. The inhabitants, of whom there are about 3,000, derive their principal subsistence from strangers coming to take the waters. The season begins in May, and ends in October; but the chief influx of visitors is during June, July, and August.

Spa has sixteen mineral springs, the most important of which are the Pouhon, the Géronstère, the Sauvenière, the Tonnelets, the Groesbeck, and the Watroz. The last two, however, are now neglected.

The Pouhon is situated in the centre of the town, beneath a portico erected in 1819, and bearing on the front "A la Mémoire de Pierre-le-Grand." Upstairs is a large hall in which the company promenade. Over the entrance to it is an inscription in honour of Peter the Great, who visited Spa, and drank the waters here, particularly those of the Géronstère. The Pouhon water contains a larger

quantity of iron and carbonic acid than any other, and may be preserved several years if the bottle be well corked. About 1,000 bottles are daily exported. Its temperature is 50° of Fahrenheit, or 8° of Réaumur. Persons who visit the spring for a fortnight, generally pay five or six francs, but there is no fixed price.

The Géronstère is about two miles from Spa, half way up the mountains, on the south side of the town. Adjoining it is the keeper's house, and a piece of ground laid out as a promenade. The water has a disagreeable smell, which it soon loses on settling. The temperature is 49° of Fahrenheit, or $7^{\circ} 55'$ of Réaumur.

The Sauvenière, about one mile and a half from Spa, on the road to Malmedy, is surrounded by a plantation of wood. The temperature is $49^{\circ} 5'$ Fahrenheit, or $7^{\circ} 77'$ Réaumur.

The Tonnelets are about a mile from Spa. They are so called because the water was for a long time inclosed in a tun or cask (tonnelet). The temperature of these springs is $49^{\circ} 50'$ Fahrenheit, or $7^{\circ} 77'$ Réaumur. They supply hot and cold baths, which are much frequented.

The waters of the Spa are useful in innumerable chronic diseases connected with an impaired state of the digestive organs. They are particularly beneficial in simple indigestion, hypochondriasis, and gout. The stranger will of course consult a physician previously to taking them, as an indiscriminate use has sometimes proved fatal.

Spa contains a Redoute or Assembly Room for balls, concerts, and plays; and two Vauxhalls, where balls are given, and gaming is permitted. The principal walks are the Four o'Clock Promenade, and the Seven o'Clock Promenade, so called from the hours at which they are frequented. The winding walk up the mountain commands fine views, and leads to a neat temple called the Pavilion, from which there is a beautiful prospect. Near the entrance to the Seven o'Clock Promenade is M. Wolff's Cabinet of Natural History, where the traveller may procure specimens of the minerals found in the vicinity.

Besides its mineral springs, Spa is celebrated for its manufactories of wooden toys, ladies' work-boxes, snuff-boxes, etc., in which it carries on a considerable trade. They are made of the beech wood obtained in the vicinity, and afterwards painted with landscapes, flowers, animals, etc.

The language of the inhabitants of Spa is a peculiar dialect, but strangers may make themselves understood in French.

Inns.—The principal are the Orange and the York; the Flanders; the Pays Bas; and the Prince de Galles. At all of these there is a table d'hôte at three francs.

Lodgings.—Furnished lodgings may be obtained for any period, and at almost any price, according to their accommodation. A tolerable sitting and bed-room for one or two persons, from three to five francs per day. A small house, ten francs.

The environs of Spa afford many pleasing excursions. *Franchimont*, one league and a half from Spa, is an old castle situated on a height, commanding a fine view. It was once a place of great strength, but is now only a mass of ruins. Spa and Verviers formerly belonged to the marquisate of Franchimont, which was given as a present to the chapter of Liege, by the emperor Louis, or rather passed to this chapter as a right, under bishop Balderich. Half a league from Franchimont is the foundry of *Marteau*.

The *Cascade of Coö*, or *Stabloo*, three leagues from Spa, is situated in the territory of the ancient abbey of Stabloo. It is formed by the little river Amblève, which is here about 12 feet wide, and falls about 40 feet. The surrounding mountains present a splendid scene.

A more minute account of Spa may be found in GALIGNANI'S GUIDE OF HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

VIII.—FROM BONN TO COLOGNE.

NEAR Bonn the course of the Rhine again becomes more rapid. Opposite this town is *Beuel*; and on the right, likewise, a little lower, is the village of *Schwarzrheindorf*. At the latter place there was formerly a convent of noble ladies, originally inhabited by nuns of the Benedictine order. This convent was founded in 1152 by the elector Arnaud II of Weda, who was interred there. At some distance from this place, in the interior of the

country, is *Vilich*, the ancient *Velike*, with a similar convent, which was founded in 985 by Megingoz, count of Guelders, and his wife Gerbirg, daughter of Godfrey, count of the Ardennes.

On the right bank, half a league below Schwarzhindorf, the *Sieg* (Segus) falls into the Rhine. This small river is sometimes very suddenly increased by the waters from the mountains, and it then forms a new course. It contains a great number of salmon, some of which weigh from thirty to fifty pounds. This river gave its name to the small town and ancient abbey situated two leagues from Bonn. *Siegburg* is at the foot of a lofty and isolated mountain, at the top of which is the convent of Siegburg, and a church. The chapel of this church contains the tomb of St. Anno, who died in 1175, and in honour of whom was written the celebrated German hymn preserved by Opitz.

At the top of this mountain, in the 11th century, there was a strong castle which its possessor, the palatinate count Henry, gave to archbishop Anno, of the house of Sonnenberg, about the year 1060. Anno transformed this castle into an abbey of Benedictines. The mountain is about three quarters of a league in circumference, and is almost covered with vines. The view from it is very extensive, the whole course of the Rhine between the Seven Mountains and Cologne may be distinctly seen. Hills, valleys, islands, mountains, cities, market-towns, and hamlets, successively present themselves :

and on every side small rivers and rivulets are seen flowing towards the Rhine.

Opposite the mouth of the Sieg is the village of *Graurheindorf*, with an ancient convent of nuns. At this place the *Roer* falls into the Rhine. Near the right bank is the island of *Grapenwörth*, where, in 1620, the Dutch established a fort, to which they gave the name of *Pfaffenmütze* (Priest's Cap). This fort was taken two years afterwards by the Spaniards, who called it Isabella's fort.

East of the Rhine may now be seen the villages of *Bergheim* and *Mondorf*, near the old mouth of the Sieg. The traveller will then find himself enclosed by the two banks of the Rhine, which are so raised and planted with willows that he may fancy himself on a canal in the middle of Holland. The mountains disappear, and with them the charms of the valley of the Rhine.

The journey from Bonn to Cologne by land is by far the most agreeable. On the left of the road is a fertile plain, bordered with heights surmounted by woods, and on the right are the mountains of the grand duchy of Berg. The Rhine occasionally appears covered with masts and sails.

Not far from the river, on the left bank, are the neat villages of *Hersel*, *Udorf*, with a wind-mill, and *Widdig*. On the right are *Rheid* and *Nieder-kassel*, surrounded by vineyards and arable lands. The traveller continues to see the Seven Mountains behind him till they are wholly lost from his view

in the environs of the village of *Urfel*, which is situated a little lower on the left bank of the river, where the Rhine changes its direction. They again appear for a short time at the places where the Rhine bends.

At some distance from *Urfel*, on the right bank, is *Lulsdorf*, where the emperor Frederick III, then duke of Juliers, established a toll-house.

Near the villages of *Oberwessling* and *Niederwessling*, and still nearer the village of *Godorf*, all situated on the left bank of the Rhine, the river turns to the right, and then forms a vast lake, surrounded by a delightful country. At a distance of five leagues may be seen the chateau *Bensberg*, belonging to the ancient electors of the palatinate, where there was formerly a small collection of good pictures of the Flemish school, which has since been sent to Munich.

There are few villages on the banks of the river. On the left are *Surth* and *Weiss*, and on the right *Langen*, *Oberzundorf*, and *Niederzundorf*. Beyond these places the banks of the river become flatter.

Zundorf, two leagues on this side Cologne, carries on a considerable trade. Colonial merchandise, many natural productions, and others from the manufactories of the grand duchy of Berg, are sent from this place to the Upper Rhine; and wines brought from Mayence and the Moselle are conveyed thence to the Lower Rhine.

On approaching the village of *Rodenkirchen*, on the left, and *Poll*, which is situated on the right,

at the end of a small wood of willows, the traveller first perceives the city of COLOGNE, surrounded by a wall of black basaltes, and crowned by numerous steeples and ships' masts.

COLOGNE.

The city of Cologne, formerly one of the most flourishing in Germany, extends, in the form of a crescent, along the left bank of the Rhine, which forms a creek there one league and a half in extent. The length of the city on the banks of the river, from the tower of Bayenthurm to that called Thurmchen (turret), is nearly a league.

This remarkable city owes its origin to an entrenched camp of the Romans, established by Marcus Agrippa, on the ridge which extends from the mountain called Mount of the Capitol (St. Mergen), as far as that called Mariengnadenberg, and was watered by the arm of the Rhine, formed by an island that divided the river in the place now called *altes Rheinufer* street (ancient bank of the Rhine). This camp formed the capital of the Ubians (*Oppidum Ubiorum*), who first lived on the right bank of the Rhine, and afterwards went over to the left, whilst under Agrippa. This city was afterwards enlarged by a Roman colony, which the emperor Claudius sent there to please his wife Agrippina, and from her it received the name of *Colonia Agrippina*. This empress was born in the city of the Ubians, during the campaigns of her father Germanicus.

Vitellius was proclaimed emperor there, and there also Trajan filled the office of imperial legate, when Nerva intended he should reign with him. Many of the *soi-disant* tyrants established their residence there, and Sylvanus was proclaimed emperor in this city, and assassinated on the spot where the church of St. Severin now stands.

Cologne was surrounded by walls even when it was the capital of the Ubians. The Romans enlarged it considerably, and made it an irregular square. Its limits at that time may now be ascertained with tolerable certainty. The line from the tower of Bayenthurm to the gate of Trankgasse-street, descending the Rhine, determined its length, and its boundary on the side of the Rhine. Above this gate is the Frankenthurm (tower of the Franks), the name of which indicates its authors; and on the wall towards the Rhine may still be seen figures representing Franks. If the traveller proceeds thence to the convent of St. Andrew, across Trankgasse-street, he will see on his left the ancient wall of the town and the gate Pfaffenpforte, called by the Romans *Porta Flammea* and *Porta Paphia*. On this gate is the following inscription:— C. C. A. A. (Colonia. Claudia. Agrippina. Augusta.) If the traveller then proceeds towards the arsenal, he will see on his left an ancient convent, which is situated, as its name (auf der Burgmauer) denotes, on the old wall of the town. This wall continues in a western direction till it reaches the arsenal, behind which it turns towards the south. No traces

of it are then visible for some time, and it does not again appear till the commencement of the street Ehrenstrasse (street of Honour); so called on account of the triumphal arch, which is still in existence there. If the traveller enters by this gate, he will find himself in the most modern part of the town. The wall continues from the gate Pfaffenpforte, towards the south, as far as the convent of the Apostles, along the middle of the street leading to the triumphal arch, to the convent just named. Its direction from this convent was south, but all traces of it are lost in the environs of the church of Pantaleon; it probably extended to the Rhine, where the Rheinpforte (gate of the Rhine), which still exists, formed the extremity of its ancient boundary. The environs of the spot where the chartreuse is situated are called Martinsfeld, and this was probably the Field of Mars.

In the time of the Romans, the city, towards the Rhine, had quite a different appearance, as the abbey of St. Martin was situated on an island, and it is said that the church of St. Cunibert stood where the bed of the river now is.

Cologne continued to be the capital of the lower part of Rhenish Gaul till the Franks, called *Repuarii*, gained possession of the country, about the year 462. Very few monuments of these ancient masters of the universe now exist. It is possible that the square Burghof is where the Roman emperors had a palace, and where the kings of the Franks afterwards occasionally resided. A great

part of the statues, columns, inscriptions, etc., may likewise have been conveyed to Ingelheim, to decorate the palace of Charlemagne; many of the other monuments have found a place in the church of Aix-la-Chapelle, and others perished during the devastations of the Huns. Near the Aar, which is perhaps the *Ara Ubiorum* of Tacitus, is an inscription, and in 1655 the magistrates of the city erected a statue of Mars at this place, in memory of the temple which once stood there.

The ancient convent of Mommersloch was, perhaps, formerly called *Lacus Mummi*, which is said to have been the name of one of the 15 families who came from Rome to Cologne during the reign of Trajan. It is also remarkable, that, till the occupation of the city by the French, there were patrician families, magistrates clothed in the consular gown, lictors, etc.

A no less striking proof of the long residence of the Romans in this country is the subterranean aqueduct from Treves to Cologne. All the researches of antiquaries to discover for what purpose the Romans constructed this work have proved fruitless. It has certainly never been a great road, as some have supposed, although a great road may have run parallel to it. The opinion of those who think that by this canal the inhabitants of Treves received their wines from Cologne, is equally devoid of probability. The first traces of this aqueduct appear in the place called Schleifkotten, not far from Cologne; it then passes to Effern, Her-

mülheim, Fischenich, Bischofmaar, Lohemühl, opposite Bruhl, to Walberberg, Rendorf, Martinsdorf, Rösberg, Kadorf, Hemmerich, Waldorf, Brenig, Buschdorfer Hof, Hoverwald behind Alfter, to Buschhoven, Morenhoven, Wingarden, Antweiler, SalzfeY, BurgfeY, Munstereifel, EisenfeY, Weyer, Kall, Heister, Kaldenich, Steinfeld, Marmagen, Schmittheim, Mitterwald, Bittburg, Wasserbillich, and Treves.

The emperor Constantine erected at Cologne a stone bridge over the Rhine, the foundations of which may still be seen when the water is low.

Clovis was proclaimed king of the Franks at Cologne in 508. Pepin, son of Charles Martel, likewise became king of the Franks, after being duke of Cologne. It was in the 1st century, or according to others in the 4th, that Maternus became the first bishop. In 747, Agiloph II took the title of archbishop. In the interval between the years 870 and 890, whilst the city was under the government of Gunthar and Willibert, it was pillaged by the Normans. Otto the Great united it to the empire of Germany in the 10th century; he granted it numerous privileges, and put it under the protection of his brother Bruno, archbishop of Cologne and duke of Lorraine.

Archbishop Philip of Heinsberg enlarged the city of Cologne considerably. He destroyed the old city wall in 1186, in order to include in the new one the churches of St. Severin, St. Pantaleon, St. George, St. Maurice, the Apostles, St. Géréon,

St. Ursula, and St. Cunibert, which were all situated outside, and to give room for the population, that was rapidly increasing. The circumference of this wall is 6,182 paces of five feet each; it is surmounted by 85 towers, many of which are in ruins, and has 13 large gates. In constructing this wall, there was discovered in the ancient cemeteries a large quantity of bones, which were supposed to be the remains of martyrs.

Cologne made a conspicuous figure in the middle ages, when it was the principal support of the powerful Hanseatic league. At that time it was able to supply 30,000 men capable of bearing arms; and some idea of its opulence may be formed, when 69 convents, 11 of which were of noble ladies, 19 parish churches, and 49 chapels, were supported by the riches and piety of the inhabitants.

Superstition and bad government in some measure diminished the opulence of this city during the 15th century. On Bartholomew's day, 1425, all the Jews were driven out of Cologne. An insurrection having taken place, some years afterwards, amongst the clothweavers, the magistrates caused 1,700 looms to be burnt; in consequence of which the proprietors of them quitted this city and went to Aix-la-Chapelle, Verviers, Upen, and other places, where they founded cloth manufactories that are still in a flourishing state. In 1618 all the Protestants were expelled from the town; more than 1,400 houses were abandoned, and their possessors, settled at Mühlheim, Düsseldorf, Crefeld,

Sohlingen, etc. Cologne submitted to the French, Oct. 6, 1794, and became the chief place of an *arrondissement*. The Russians entered the city on St. Felix's day in 1814. It now belongs to Prussia, and is the seat of administration for the duchies of Cleves, Berg, and Juliers.

The city of Cologne now contains about 7,400 houses and 58,000 inhabitants. Before the occupation of it by the French, it contained 12,000 mendicants, who had particular stations, which they left as an inheritance to their children. There were then 2,500 ecclesiastics of both sexes, and about 6,000 citizens. The number of the latter has considerably increased since that time. Kitchen-gardens and vineyards occupy more than a quarter of the city.

The inhabitants are singular in their physiognomy, their language, and their manners, and bear evident marks of being the descendants of foreign colonies.

The most beautiful public squares are:—the New Market, with walks of linden-trees, and the Hay, or *Altenmarkt*, in which the Exchange is situated. Some few of the streets are broad, light, and pleasant, but most of them are very disagreeable. Most of the houses are of ancient date, though some of them are remarkable for their modern architecture.

One of the greatest curiosities in this city, is the cathedral, which, although never finished, may be considered one of the finest monuments of ancient

German architecture. Archbishop Engelberg of Berg planned this building, and his successor, Conrad of Hochstetten, commenced it in 1248. The work was carried on till 1499.

It is built in the form of a cross: the arches are supported by a quadruple row of 64 columns. Including the semi-columns and those of the portico, there are more than 100. The four columns in the middle are thirty feet in circumference, and each of the hundred columns is surmounted by a chapter different from the others. The two towers, which were intended to be 500 feet high, remain unfinished; the northern one is not more than twenty-one feet above the ground, and the other is little more than half the intended height. In the latter is the great bell, which weighs 25,000 pounds. It requires twelve men to put it in motion, and when it strikes, causes the immense tower to shake. At the top of this tower may still be seen the crane used in raising the stones brought from the mountain of Drachenfels, one entrance of which now bears the name of the *Cathedral Quarry*. This tower likewise commands a fine view of the whole city of Cologne.

Only the choir of the church and the chapels surrounding it have been finished. The columns in the nave of the church terminate at a ceiling, composed with simple planks, covered with slates. In the choir is a beautiful marble reading-desk, and the grand altar is covered with a superb table of black marble, sixteen feet long and nine broad.

Before it stand four immense brass candlesticks. This altar is ornamented with two modern statues, those of Mary and Peter, which rest on each side of it as wings. They are carved in wood, and painted white. In the middle is a tabernacle, decorated with seven columns; the idea of which was taken from a passage in the Proverbs of Solomon, chap. ix. v. 1. and following,—“Wisdom hath builded her house, she hath hewn out her seven pillars,” etc. These words may be seen in Latin on the back of the altar. The columns, which are of white marble, are fluted, and superbly ornamented with chapiters and cornices. The whole of this work is of a strange taste, not at all according with the fine architecture of the cathedral.

This altar has been put in the place of a chef-d'œuvre of the plastic art, which had been destroyed. It consisted of an antique monument, of the greatest perfection, which was in harmony with the rest of the building; it was a very plain table, supported by black feet, and covered with an abacus, the sides of which were ornamented with figures in demi-relief, of white marble. The chandeliers were placed in the centre of this table. The walls of the sanctuary were covered on one side by a majestic tabernacle, and on the other by several rows of high seats. On the four corners of the altar were four bronze columns, borne by genii. This astonishing work was more than sixty feet high, and reached to the roof. It was considered a fine specimen of ancient German architecture, but it was broken and thrown

down in 1769, in consequence of the advice of some ignorant members of the chapter. The little harmony between the structure of the cathedral and the form of the present altar, constructed at great expense, offends the eyes of every connoisseur, and has a particularly bad effect.

The two tombs in the choir, which contain the remains of two brothers, Adolphus and Anthony, counts of Schauenburg (both archbishops of Cologne), are ornamented with figures of white marble, and with foliage in demi-relief.

The walls of the choir are covered with tapestry, the designs of which were taken from several drawings by Rubens. It is said that these tapestries were given to the church by count Furstenburg, who wished to become archbishop.

The stone statues of the twelve apostles, clothed in robes embroidered with gold, which are situated on one side of the column, may likewise be considered as beautiful monuments of old German sculpture.

Over the entrance to the choir is an excellent organ. The paintings on the windows in the interior of the choir, and in the north side of the nave, are well worthy of attention. Amongst the numerous figures composing these pictures are the arms of several ancient noble and patrician families; namely, those of Hartfaust, Overstolp, and Wisen.

Behind the grand altar is the chapel of the Three Kings who, it is pretended, worshipped our Saviour. It is constructed of marble, and is of the

Ionic order. It was built by the elector Maximilian Henry of Bavaria. After the taking and entire destruction of the city of Milan, Frederick I, of the house of Hohenstaufen, presented to archbishop Reinold of Cologne, who had accompanied him in his expedition, the bones of the three Magi, which were deposited by the latter in this chapel in 1170. The old tomb, in which are the remains of the three Kings, and of the martyrs Nabor and Gregory of Spoleto, was robbed, during the troubles of the French Revolution, of a great part of its treasure. The tomb was divided, as may still be seen, into three parts. The lower part, which is the most spacious, contained the bones of the three kings, whose heads were placed separately in the middle, on the lid of which are these three names, formed by rubies, *Caspar, Melchior, Balthasar*. These heads were ornamented with very valuable gold crowns, each of which weighed six pounds, and was richly adorned with diamonds and rubies. In the part above the lid of the middle, were the bodies of St. Felix and St. Nabor; and in the upper part are the bones of St. Gregory. The heads of these three latter were contained in silver busts, which were used to ornament the altar on feast days.

The chest which contained the above-mentioned reliques was ornamented with bas-reliefs, representing arches, supported by small columns, and enamelled with great beauty. All the inscriptions were in Latin, and the letters in gold, on a ground of blue enamel. The cornices and borders were

ornamented with a great number of precious stones, pearls, and gems. The grand chapter of Cologne having fled to Aremberg in Westphalia, in 1794, took with it a great part of the treasures of the cathedral, amongst which was the tomb just mentioned. In 1804 it was returned to Cologne, but in a very different state. The sculptures had been much disfigured in the carriage, and some of them wholly destroyed. Many of the precious stones, gems, and enamels were lost, and others broken. The superb crowns were likewise wanting, and have been replaced by others, which are only of gilt metal, ornamented with pearls. Every thing that was possible has been done to restore this chest of reliques to its original state, and the effort has met with considerable success, under the direction of professor Wallraff.* The curiosities have been replaced by gilt metals of exquisite workmanship, and partly by gems, precious stones, and enamels, given by the inhabitants of Cologne.

Before the chapel of the Three Kings are the tombs of the archbishops of the house of Bavaria. Their monuments and epitaphs decorate the walls, which are covered with marble. The remains of queen Mary de Medicis are likewise deposited in this place.

In the chapels around the choir may be seen the tomb of archbishop Philip of Heinsberg, the bronze

* This learned antiquary died March 18, 1824, at seventy-six years of age. He left his collections to Cologne, his native town.

statue of Conrad of Hochstetten, that was lately damaged, and the silver coffin of St. Engelbert, the chasing of which is admirable.

An old picture of 1410, representing the tutelary saint of the town, which has been some years placed in one of the chapels of the choir, likewise merits observation. In the cathedral, also, is a curious picture of the Adoration of the Magi, painted by Filp Kalf in 1406.

A staircase on the left side of the choir, close to the eighth pillar, leads to the library of the cathedral, and to the hall called *Goldene Kammer* (Golden Chamber). The library formerly contained a very fine collection of books, and a great number of manuscripts of the time of Charlemagne, all of which were taken away during the Revolution. The doors of the library are curiously carved, and the wardrobes contain the dresses of the priests. The golden chamber, on the side of the library, likewise contained a treasury, with numerous curiosities, before the invasion of the French. Amongst them were several beautiful chandeliers, a superb box richly ornamented with diamonds, a gilt cross decorated with diamonds, the statues of the twelve Apostles in silver gilt, etc. This treasure was carried to Arensberg, but part of it was restored in 1804. Near the cathedral is a seminary for priests, and to it is attached a chapel.

The church of St. Mary of the Capitol is situated in the district where the Capitol of the Romans formerly was, still called the Mount of the Capitol.

Plectrude, wife of Pepin, and mother of Charles Martel, founded the church and convent of this name. Her statue may be seen on the wall behind the choir towards the street; but her tomb, which has a Latin inscription on it, is in the church before the choir. Opposite this tomb is that of Saint Ida, who was a relation of Plectrude, and the first abbess of the convent. The upper part of the choir, and the colonnade of round arches, were built in the 8th century, but the greater part of the church, particularly the top of the nave, appears to have been re-constructed in the 14th, the church having suffered much during the invasion of the Normans. In this church are several pictures from the ancient church of St. Martin, amongst which there are some by A. Braun, an artist who was contemporary with Rubens. It has likewise a superb organ made by the celebrated König, sen. of Cologne, who also made the one at Nimeguen.

In the convent, which once formed part of this church, the unfortunate Mary de Medicis, wife of Henry IV, and mother of Louis XIII, passed in misery the last moments of her life, after she had been driven from France by the intrigues of Richelieu.

The church of St. Géréon and of the Martyrs, was built in 1066, by archbishop Anno, on the same spot on which the temple erected by St. Helena formerly stood. Its cupola, with three galleries, is a grand and astonishing work; and the church is certainly one of the finest in Cologne. St. Géréon

and his brave warriors are buried there, and in the church may be seen the heads of these martyrs. In a vault called *Crypta*, under the church, are two chapels, the floors of which are in ancient mosaic work. A highly polished column of black and white granite, 12 feet high, which had been at this church since the time of the empress Helena, was taken to Paris by the French, with the columns of Aix-la-Chapelle. On the side of the altars, at the entrance of the church, are two pictures, by C. Schütt, and Geldorf, two artists of Cologne.

The church of St. Cunibert, near the Rhine, is a large building. The altar is in imitation of the grand altar of St. Peter's at Rome. The door is ornamented with sculptures in the style of the 11th century. The tomb of St. Cunibert, which was much celebrated for its antique ornaments, was greatly injured during the government of the French. A large antique cup of coloured sardonyx, ornamented with a valuable precious stone, was broken by some ignorant jewellers, and the stone sold at a very low price to a Pole.

The church of the Apostles, near the New Square, is likewise a superb monument of ancient German architecture of the 11th or 12th century, but it has been partly disfigured by modern architecture.

Another church, which is also very ancient, is that of St. Peter. It was, no doubt, built on the ruins of a Roman temple, the vestibule of which still exists. Rubens, who was baptized in this

church, on St. Peter's day, composed for it his beautiful picture of the crucifixion of that Apostle. This painting has always been considered one of his chefs-d'œuvre, and contains every thing for which this great artist was distinguished, although it must be confessed that Rubens has not chosen the time well, a defect that has been attributed to Guido Reni in a similar composition. This picture was taken away by the French in 1804, and conveyed to Paris, but it has since been restored to the church. While this picture was at the Louvre, a copy of it, the same size, was made by a Prussian student, and this is now exhibited as well as the original; the former being placed on one side of the frame, and the latter on the other.

The font in which Rubens was baptized is still shown here, as well as the tombstone of his father.

The ancient convent of the ladies of St. Ursula is remarkable for its relation to the legend of that saint, and her 11,000 virgins. All the church is filled with bones, which are curiously disposed in glass-cases and frames of various sizes. Some of these cases contain 24, and others from 90 to 100 skulls. On the right side, near the entrance, is an apartment called *goldene kammer* (golden chamber), in which are preserved the heads of many of these 11,000 virgins. The history is represented in 15 pictures in the choir, which are copies of the originals. These, however, are also kept here, having been restored since the peace. The saint, with her numerous train, is seen landing at the harbour of

Cologne from a large vessel. The painting of the grand altar, representing the death of St. Ursula, is by C. Schütt; and the other two on the side of it are by Herrgots.

In one of the chapels is a Holy Family, copied from Raphael. There is also an Archangel from the same great master. The originals are at Paris.

The church of the Assumption, or the ancient church of the Jesuits, is not remarkable for the beauty of its architecture; but the interior is decorated with ornaments, the principal of which is a superb bench of white marble for the communicants, with arabesques and bas-reliefs. Near the grand altar are several pictures painted by Schütt. The walls of the choir are embellished with figures of the Twelve Apostles. The pulpit, the organ, and the floor, which is of marble, are also very profusely ornamented. There are several cases likewise in this church containing skulls.

On the side of the church is the ancient college of Jesuits, in which there was formerly a valuable library, and a splendid collection of curiosities. The French carried away the best of them, which consisted of a volume of MS. letters from Leibnitz to the Jesuit Bosses, numerous old and scarce prints, curious minerals, 1,400 Greek and Roman medals, a tolerably complete collection of silver and copper coins from the time of the middle ages, a great quantity of vases, urns, and ancient gods, a valuable collection of more than 600 original drawings from the best painters of every school, and a

similar collection of ancient engravings. There is still a catalogue of the pieces in the two latter. The empress Catherine wished to give 20,000 roubles, and a much larger sum was offered by duke Albert of Saxe-Teschen, but the magistrates would not allow the city to be deprived of these treasures, which were intended to be placed in an academy of the fine arts then about to be formed.

Amongst the great number of other churches and chapels, there are many which were probably erected when the Christian religion was first disseminated on the banks of the Rhine, and which would serve as data for a history of German architecture. Some of them are remarkable in other respects. The church of St. Pantaléon formerly contained the tomb of the empress Theophania, wife of the emperor Otto II, and the body of the martyr Albinus: but the relics have been removed, and the Protestant service is now performed here to the Prussian garrison. This church, and the convent belonging to it, were built in 954 with stone brought from a bridge which formed the junction between Cologne and Deutz, and which archbishop Bruno, brother of the emperor Otto the Great, had destroyed in order to prevent the Franks from penetrating into Gaul.

In the church of the *ci-devant* Minorites, is the tomb of the celebrated Duns Scotus, who died at Cologne in 1308, and left fourteen folio volumes of his own MSS. which were preserved by the monks of the convent.

The church of St. Severin is very old, and disfigured by fantastical pictures. In the floor are several marble figures, denoting the place where the emperor Sylvanus was assassinated.

In the church of Lis, or Lisolphe, is a very remarkable ancient vault, called Maternusgruft. The altar-piece, painted by John of Calcar, who was first instructed at Cologne, and afterwards became a pupil of Titian, has been removed.

The church of the Dominicans has been converted into barracks; and St. Gorus, or St. George, is now devoted to the Protestants.

St. George is distinguished by a tower of immense size, which archbishop Anno erected before the upper gate of the city, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the inhabitants of Cologne.

All the convents, chapters, and other corporations, which existed at Cologne, were secularized, during the French government; many of the churches, convents, and chapels, were destroyed, and others converted into warehouses or manufactories. The beautiful church of Anthony was given up to the Protestants.

The Town-house of Cologne is no longer used, but is still preserved as a relic of antiquity. It has a marble portal, composed of two arches, placed one above another, the upper of which is in the Roman style, and the lower of the Corinthian order. The spaces between are filled with bas-reliefs. The tower, which is of a singular form, commands a fine view of the city and its environs.

The Town-house formerly contained several pictures and pieces of tapestry, but these have been removed to Berlin.

The most remarkable buildings in Cologne are :—

1, The building called the Kaufhaus of Gurzenich (commercial depot). It has a very large hall, where several diets of the empire have been held, and in which the emperor Maximilian gave several fêtes ;

2, The Arsenal, likewise called Kornhaus (corn-house), because it was used as a corn-magazine. The building itself is not remarkable, but it contained a very fine collection of antiquities, which have been partly destroyed, or taken away by the French. The most curious of them were :—A piece of ordnance 15 feet long, which was cast at Cologne in 1400. An Egyptian mummy in an old chest, ornamented with iron, and manufactured in Egypt; presented by the French to baron Hübsch, and conveyed to Darmstadt with his other curiosities. An ancient German war chariot, with small heavy wheels armed with scythes, and the axle-tree furnished with pikes: on this chariot was a chest of very thick oak planks, on which were the arms of the city of Cologne, and in which were loop-holes for 8 or 10 archers; the French burnt the wood of this chariot, and the iron was sold. A Roman coffin, with bas-reliefs and inscriptions. An enormous cuirass, with arms that were used by general John of Wert; the helmet could hardly be lifted, and the lance was 18½ feet long. The armour of the famous bishop Bernard of Galen, and of the

Swedish general Baudis. This armour, as well as the Roman coffin, is placed in the College since it has been returned from the cabinet of baron Hübsch. The French likewise took away from the court of the arsenal a Roman cippus, with this inscription :

L. NASIDIE

NVS. AGRIPP.

TRIBVN.

LEG. XIII. GEM.

This arsenal, which was formerly so great an object of curiosity, has been since converted partly into stables, and partly into a military storehouse.

3, The Theatre, erected in 1829, is capable of holding nearly 2,000 spectators. Cologne has no regular company ; but during the winter, German actors play three times a week.

4, The Exchange in the Hay-Market, erected by public subscription in 1820. It is most frequented between twelve and one.

Amongst the other public buildings which are worthy of observation, may be mentioned the Barracks in the New Market, erected in 1823.

The traveller should not omit to visit the house of Ibach, No. 10, rue de Tival, which was the birth-place of the celebrated P. P. Rubens, and the residence of queen Mary de Medicis. The front room is that where Mary de Medicis died, and in which Rubens was born. The house in 1820 was occupied by a coachmaker, but is now a kind of tea-garden ; wine, and other refreshments, being sold to the

numerous visitors who come here to gratify their curiosity.

The University, which under the last electors was only distinguished by its obstinate resistance to the progress of knowledge, was suppressed by the French, who established a central school, afterwards a college, in its place. The library, consisting of 60,000 volumes, has been removed to Bonn. The Prussian government has since founded two colleges, at the Jesuits, and at the Carmelites. The philosophical cabinet and the botanic garden which belonged to the university still exist: there is a printed catalogue of the plants in it, amounting to 4,000. The green-house, in the Ionic style, was built from a design by professor Wallraff.

The collection of minerals belonging to this institution is now forming, and at present only contains objects from the environs of the Rhine. Along with these minerals are the antiquities brought from the arsenal.

Cologne contains several cabinets of curious and interesting objects. The late professor Wallraff left to the town a very extraordinary collection of prints, pictures, and antiquities. Many of the private houses in Cologne contain excellent pictures, which were executed in the middle age, when painting had attained to considerable perfection in Germany. M. Memberg likewise possesses a great number of pictures painted on glass.

The mineralogical cabinet of Dr. Klöcker likewise deserves notice. It contains fossils of every

kind which have been found in the environs of Cologne, and which have been arranged according to the best classification.

The most eminent painters now at Cologne are Manskirch, jun., Fuchs, an excellent draftsman, who is very skilful in retouching old pictures; Beckenham and Schon, who paint portraits; Kaatz and Grein, two good landscape painters; and Birnbach, a skilful artist, who has resided some time at Rome, and who has executed several paintings on glass, in the style of the ancients; Wilmes, a young and promising artist; Noel is a tasteful painter of ornaments; and Gau is an excellent architect.

The most distinguished sculptors are the three brothers Imhove, who work in wood, stone, and plaster: Nees excels in foliage and bas-reliefs; and Nolden is considered a good artist in ebony work.

The cabinet of natural history in the street Lyzenstrasse, is an establishment where natural productions may be bought. The proprietors have no other motive in forming this establishment but zeal for the study of natural history; and they endeavour to furnish amateurs, at a moderate price, with the productions of the different countries in the vicinity of the Rhine. They distribute catalogues of their stock.

The greater part of the inhabitants are Catholics; the number of Lutherans may be reckoned at 600; that of the Protestants at 700; and that of the Jews at 200.

Manufacture and commerce form the principal

support of the inhabitants of Cologne. The cotton and silk manufactories hold the first rank. Cologne has likewise seven manufactories where different kinds of cotton articles are made, such as neck and pocket handkerchiefs, nankeens, coarse cotton cloths, etc.

There are four silk manufactories, the most celebrated of which belongs to M. Andréä. The principal sale for these silks is in Russia, and the peace has been very favourable for these establishments.

Another branch of industry carried on in the city of Cologne is the manufacture of stockings, caps, gloves, flannel, waistcoats, etc. The greater part of these articles are knit, and more than 150 persons in town and country subsist by this means.

The cloth manufactory, which was formerly so flourishing, now employs only three looms. The snuff manufactories, of which there are ten, have resumed their former activity since the departure of the French. The most considerable is that of M. Henry Dumont, who has 125 workmen. The others belong to Messrs. Mahlberg, Foveaux, Louis Breuer, Detrootz, and others. Cologne has fifteen manufactories of Eau de Cologne, the annual sale of which amounts to 300,000 francs. M. Jean Marie Farina, in the Place de Julie, is famous for the manufacture of this article; but there are also several manufacturers of it in the Hohe-Strasse.

Glue, of which there are seven manufactories, has likewise an extensive sale.

The navigation of the Rhine, which had entirely

ceased during the French government, has revived since commerce has become more flourishing. At the end of the city, near the place called Thürmchen, the French began to construct a harbour, where the numerous vessels that come to Cologne might pass the winter in safety; and there is little doubt but it will soon be finished by the present government, as the works are going on. It has room for 70 boats.

The free-port is situated near the gate Marktmannspforte, and is the place where boats unload, because it has a warehouse fit to receive merchandise. The staple right which the city had enjoyed from time immemorial, was suppressed by the French in 1804.

Inns.—The Grand Rhinburgh, overlooking the river; the Imperial Court; the Hotel d'Angleterre, formerly the Hotel de Prague; the Hotel de Mayence, near the Post and Diligence Office; the St. Esprit, on the river side; the Three Kings, and the Vine.

From Cologne there are steam-boats several times a week during the summer, up the Rhine to Mayence, and down the Rhine to Rotterdam. There are also passage-boats on the river, but these have been almost superseded by the steam-vessels.

Diligences leave Cologne for Bonn, Coblenz, Dusseldorf, Cleves, Nimeguen, Utrecht, Aix-la-Chapelle, etc.

A boat leaves Cologne for Bonn every morning during summer at 6, and arrives at 11. The fare

is 1½ fr. A diligence also starts every morning at 6 for Bonn, and arrives at 9. The fare is 2 fr.

The places of diversion for the inhabitants of Cologne consist of several public gardens, which are situated in the city. The most frequented of these gardens are, the Kulberg, in the Schnurgasse; the Steinsgarten, in the same street; the garden of Weber, near the church of St. Géréon, and several others. Balls are given at Jæger's in the Ehrenstrasse, and at Sittmann's, at the Kuhberg.

The most interesting places in the environs of Cologne, are the small town of *Deutz* (Duiz, Tuitium), situated opposite, and communicating with, the city by a bridge of boats constructed in 1822. It is opened every morning at 6, and every afternoon at 1, for the passage of shipping. The Rhine at Cologne is 455 yards in width.

It is pretended that Deutz owes its origin to Teus, or Tuisko, king of Germany. It is much more natural to suppose that it derived its name from Duytsh (German). It is said also that Hercules had a temple in this place: and many have thought that the great defeat of the Saxons happened here in 376. About the commencement of the 4th century, the emperor Constantine erected at this place a strong castle which, in old writings, bears the name of *Monumentum Dutienza*. There was likewise a bridge then, which formed the communication between Deutz and Cologne: this bridge, as well as the castle, was destroyed by archbishop Bruno, in the 10th century. At various times afterwards,

fortifications were erected around Deutz; but in 1673 they were destroyed by the Austrians. It is now fortified, and, like Cologne, has seven towers, and other considerable works. The ci-devant abbey of Benedictines, which is situated on the banks of the Rhine, has a beautiful appearance. It was founded in 1001, by count Héribert, of Rothenbourg, then archbishop of Cologne: The barracks built here in 1824 form a handsome range of building. There are also several well-frequented tea-gardens.

Inns.—The Prince Charles, and the Image of the Virgin.

Three leagues from Deutz is *Bensberg*, formerly a pleasure chateau of the electors of the palatinate. The pictures painted by Bellucci, Pellegrini, Milanese, Weenix, Zanetti, Snyders, and others, which this chateau formerly contained, have been conveyed to Munich; there are still, however, superb ceilings, ornamented with designs by great masters; the prospect from the windows and from the cupola of this chateau, is delightful and extensive.

Two leagues and a half from Cologne, passing through Mühlheim, is the *Abbey of Altenberg*, situated on the little river Duhn. It was founded by Evrard, count of Altena and Berg, in 1133. The church is a fine specimen of architecture: the first stone was laid in 1255. It suffered much from fire in 1815, but has been since fitted up as the parish church of the neighbouring village.

IX.—FROM COLOGNE TO HOLLAND.

ABOUT a league below Cologne, and three quarters of a league from Deutz, on the right bank of the Rhine, is the small town of *Mühlheim*, in the grand duchy of Berg. This town was almost entirely destroyed by the frosts in the terrible winter of 1784, but has been since rebuilt more pleasant than before. There is a flying bridge over the Rhine at this place. It contains about 3,000 inhabitants, and has some large breweries, brandy distilleries, and manufactories of silk and velvet. Large quantities of merchandise, consisting partly of the productions of the grand duchy of Berg, particularly of iron, and partly of foreign goods, are exported from this place to a considerable distance by means of light boats. This town is much indebted for its increase, to the Protestant manufacturers and merchants who came here from Cologne, where they were denied liberty of conscience.

At this place formerly stood the capital of the Ubians, which was in a flourishing state when Cologne only bore the name of *Oppidum Ubiorum*; and here, also, it is said, Cæsar threw a wooden bridge over the Rhine, in the year 3896 A. M. Near Mühlheim, the Rhine receives the rivulet of *Strunderbach*, which in the course of a few leagues puts in motion more than forty mills, employed in the manufacture of paper, oil, colours, and corn.

The garden of M. Andrea, at Mühlheim, is worthy of observation.

At some distance from this place appears *Stammheim*, or *Stammel*, the situation of which is picturesque; and a little farther, on the left, is the village of *Niel*, composed of houses scattered over meadows and interspersed with gardens.

The river then turns a little to the right, and at some distance from the bank may be seen the market-town of *Flittard*, surrounded by heaths. The Rhine now forms several basins; plains of a dreary aspect extend on both sides; and towards the mountains of the country of Berg nothing is visible but a few trees and brambles. The prospect, however, is much more pleasant towards Cologne, which, with its numerous steeples, presents a fine coup-d'œil.

On the right, a league lower, is *Wiesdorf*, and on the left *Merkenich*; and not far from them are the mouths of the Lun and of the Wipper. Near *Rheinkassel*, opposite to which the latter river falls into the Rhine, is a remarkable sand-bank, called the mountain of *Kassel*. It extends in an oblique direction from the last-mentioned place to nearly the middle of the village of *Hittorf*, situated on the right bank; thus intersecting the bed of the river. Its breadth is thirteen yards, and the water is seldom more than two feet and a half above it in the deepest places. This bank is formed of large pebbles, which adhere together very strongly. It is not, however, dangerous for the navigation.

Langel, which is situated on the left, is surrounded by a plain of sand; and *Hittorf*, on the right, has the appearance of a neat Dutch village, with houses painted different colours. A great number of fish, particularly salmon, are caught at this place, and it carries on a considerable trade. On quitting *Hittorf*, the traveller passes by the small hamlet of *Bley*, and half a league farther reaches *Woringen*, a small town situated on the left bank of the Rhine.

Woringen is the ancient *Buruncum* of the Romans. It is probable that it formerly belonged to *Treves*, as the tomb of a knight of that city has been found here. In the time of the Romans there was certainly a strong castle at this place; and the remains of walls and towers, erected in the middle age, are still visible. In 1247, pope *Innocent IV* convoked an assembly of princes in this town, to deliberate on the election of count *William of Holland* to the royal dignity. The castle in which this assembly was held, was rendered very strong in 1284, by archbishop *Sigéfroy*, of the house of *Westerburg*. About four years afterwards, on the heath of *Woringen*, not far from this town, took place the famous battle, in which archbishop *Sigéfroy* fell into the hands of his powerful adversary, count *Adolphus of Berg*, who destroyed the castle. *Woringen* contains 300 houses, and 1,500 inhabitants; who subsist principally by agriculture, fishing, and navigation.

In the Rhine, just below *Woringen*, is a place

called by the boatmen *Platthals*. It is a mass of stones close to the left bank, and considerably obstructs boats ascending the river.

About a league from Woringen, on the side of the great road, is *Dormagen*, the *Durromagus* of the Romans, who had a strong castle there. In this place is a post station, and not far from it, on the left bank of the Rhine, is the village of *Rhein-feld*, and the small town of *Zons* (Sontinnen), which in old writings is called Friedistraun, or Friedstrom. In 1291, archbishop Sigéfrey built a strong castle at this place, and established a defensive wall round the town, so that it was strong enough to sustain a siege in the 17th century against the French and Hessians. The town is not large, but pleasant, and contains about 1,000 inhabitants.

On the right bank are, the market-town of *Monheim*, with a castle, and the villages of *Baumberg*, *Bürgel*, and *Ordenbach*, near which are the mouths of the *Rollbach* and the *Ordenbach*. At this place the Rhine makes an immense bend towards the château of *Benrath*; and owing to the frequent windings of this river, the distance from Cologne to Dusseldorf by water is more than double that by land. The voyage on the Rhine, however, is very pleasant. The surrounding landscapes resemble the pictures of Teniers and Waterloo.

The first bend made in the Rhine towards *Benrath* has been considered by M. de Wiebeking one of the most dangerous in this river, as the ice, which

stops there, is the principal cause of the great inundations that have often taken place, and which will be for the future still more extensive, since the turn of the river is continually increasing.

In the corner of this bend is the village of *Cassel*, whence there is a delightful prospect. On the left appears the hamlet of *Sturzelberg*, the cottages of which along the bank form a picturesque coup-d'œil. On the right is an isolated house called *Muckel* or *Mickeln*, where the *Roel* falls into the Rhine; and near it, the village of *Itter*.

The traveller next perceives *Himmelgeist*, a village in the grand duchy of Berg, situated in a charming country on the right, and on the left is *Ussem*, or *Undesheim*. Half a league from this place, and some distance from the Rhine, appear the village and château of *Benrath*, in the midst of arable lands, interspersed with groves and meadows. This villa was built by the elector Charles Theodore, as a residence for his wife, after his death. It is well built, and its cupola commands a fine view of the Rhine, and of the mountains in the country of Berg. The garden which surrounds it is worthy of attention.

Near *Grimmlinghausen*, behind which is the forest of *Falkenwald*, or *Herderbusch*, the river turns to the right, towards *Wollmerath* and the small village called *Auf dem Stein*, where a redoubt was erected during the thirty years' war. At this place likewise the Rhine makes a dangerous bend. Some of the inhabitants of *Grimmlinghausen* are

employed in making cloth and flannel, and this place is remarkable as the spot where the great canal is to enter the Rhine. This canal is intended to form a junction between the Rhine and the Meuse, and between the latter and the Scheldt.

On the right, half a league from Grimmlinghausen, is the village of *Hamm*; and on the left, about a quarter of a league from the Rhine, is the small town of NEUSS, called *Novesium*, or *Nova Castra*, by the Romans, and probably built by Drusus, who made a bridge there over the Rhine. Tacitus mentions this place, which was then situated (as well as in 1254) close to the bank of the Rhine, but is now half a league from it. The upper gate, by which the traveller enters the town from Cologne, is still called the Gate of Drusus. It was at Neuss that the XIIIth legion took up its winter-quarters in the time of *Claudius Civilis*.

The town is situated between two small rivers, which bear the names of Erft and Krufe, so that it is in the middle of an island. The *Erft* falls into the Rhine after crossing numerous meadows: it is navigable for vessels of a moderate size from Neuss to its mouth. Neuss contains about 1,000 houses and 5,400 inhabitants, and is intersected from one end to the other by a long street. The structure of the houses, as well as the manners of the inhabitants, bear evident marks of the antique. On the market-place formerly stood the statue of the emperor Frederick III, who assisted the town against Charles of Burgundy, surnamed

the Bold, and granted it numerous privileges, in consequence of the good conduct displayed by its inhabitants on that occasion. These privileges consisted in the right to coin money, and to hunt; freedom from all external jurisdiction; a permission to have five great fairs annually, and to add to the arms of the town a golden eagle on a black ground.

Behind the market square is the church of St. Quirin, which forms part of an ancient convent of noble ladies. It is constructed according to the rules of ancient German architecture, and has a square and lofty tower. Above the choir is a cupola, surmounted by a gilt statue of St. Quirin. This church and convent were erected in 825 by count Eberhard of Cleves (then lord of Neuss), in conjunction with his wife Bertha, of the race of Charlemagne, and his two sons, Luthard and Berenger. Besides this convent, the town contained several others, as well as a gymnasium, which the French transformed into a college.

Since the 4th century, Neuss has experienced various changes. It was first taken by the Attuarians under the emperors Julian and Valentinian, and twice afterwards by the Normans, who burnt part of it. The emperor Philip took it by assault in 1205, and presented it to the bishop of Cologne, who had been deposed by Otto, his rival for the imperial crown. In 1254 Neuss joined the Hanseatic Confederation. Charles of Burgundy, surnamed the Bold, laid siege to it in the 15th century, and the town becoming free in the 16th century,

from the government of archbishop Gebhard, it was retaken by count Nuenaar, who gave it up to the pillage of the Dutch troops under his command. Alexander of Farnese reduced it to ashes in 1586, and in 1642 it fell into the hands of the French and Hessians, who increased the fortifications. Similar chances of war have taken place in later years, for it was at Neuss in 1813, that the allies effected their first passage over the Rhine.

The change which took place in the course of the river has done much injury to the commerce of Neuss; the river Erft, however, furnishes some communication between the Rhine and the town, and the inhabitants send on it, to the country of Berg, large quantities of wood, coals, mill-stones, and slates. They likewise trade in corn with Dusseldorf and Holland. The town possesses some breweries, brandy distilleries, and manufactories of vinegar, soap, cloth, flannel, cotton cloths, ribands, and lace.

Very near the shore, not far from Neuss, is a rock of basaltes, about seven feet above the earth, which is worthy of observation. It is supposed to denote the site of the hamlet of *Auf dem Stein*, when the Rhine passed by Neuss.

Near the mouth of the Erft, but some distance from the river, is the village of *Heerdt*, remarkable for the great dyke, which extends thence to the Rhine, and forms a strong barrier against the masses of ice. Notwithstanding the strength of this dyke, it was broken in 1784 and 1795 by the great masses

impelled along the Rhine: but this circumstance saved the town of Dusseldorf, the ruin of which was inevitable, had not the waters and ice found a free passage on the side of Neuss.

The traveller now perceives on the right, half a league from Neuss, the village of *Billich*, which is some distance from the river, and the chapel of the Virgin situated on the side of it. The latter was built by the electress Maria Anna Louisa, of the house of Medicis.

At a short distance from the small village of *Hamm*, the Rhine turns to the right, and the town of Dusseldorf, with its ruined castle, becomes visible.

DUSSELDORF,

The capital of the grand duchy of Berg, and the seat of a superior court of justice, contains from 1,200 to 1,300 houses, and nearly 14,000 inhabitants. It extends along the Rhine in a charming plain, and is watered on the south by the Dussel, whence it derives its name. Below the castle this rivulet falls into the Rhine. Dusseldorf was a strong place till the peace of Lunéville, in 1801. The castle and some of the principal buildings were reduced to ashes by the last bombardment of the French.

This town is one of the most beautiful on the Rhine; the streets are most of them regular, and the houses entirely built of brick.

In the market square is the monument of the

elector John William, an admirer of the fine arts, to whom Dusseldorf is indebted for its prosperity. The statue, which is of bronze, is larger than life. The elector is on horseback, clothed in a cuirass, and holding a general's bâton in his hand. The pedestal is a kind of grey marble, from a quarry in the environs. The statue was executed by chevalier Crepello.

Dusseldorf is divided into three different towns, called the Old Town, the New Town, and the Carlsstadt (Charles Town). The new town is situated before the gate of Bergerthor, extending along the banks of the Rhine. It was built by the elector John William. The Carlsstadt joins the old town on the south side. It owes its origin to the elector Charles Theodore, from whom it takes its name. It has been considerably enlarged lately, and is composed of several squares built around a large one.

The most remarkable buildings are :—1, the Cavalry Barracks, built from designs by Cramer; 2, the Collegiate, or principal Parish Church, in which are the tombs of the ancient dukes of Juliers and Berg; and amongst them is the marble mausoleum of duke John; 3, the Church of the Jesuits, which is very much ornamented, contains the remains of all the princes of Neuburg, down to the elector John William; 4, the Church of the Knights of the Cross, now a military storehouse.

The castle of Dusseldorf was burnt during the bombardment, and only the ruins of it are now

visible. In the middle of the court of this castle is a second statue of the elector John William, in white marble, which was likewise executed by Crepello.

The great building, nor far from the castle, formerly contained a superb gallery of pictures, in which were a great number of paintings by Rubens, and other celebrated artists of the Dutch and Flemish schools. These curiosities were all conveyed to Munich, with the exception of a very large picture, painted on wood, representing the ascension of the Virgin. There still exists a valuable collection of drawings and engravings, and figures cast from excellent models, which belongs to the Academy of arts. A new collection of pictures has also been formed, and occupies the old gallery. The public library of the province is below the picture gallery. It was founded in 1770, by M. Goldstein, the governor, and contains upwards of 30,000 volumes.

The observatory in the ancient college of Jesuits, with its collection of philosophical instruments, is well worthy of observation.

Dusseldorf has several establishments for spinning silk and cotton, some manufactories of mirrors, pens, vinegar, soap, and a few sugar-refineries of considerable importance. In the hospital of the poor, stockings, carpets, and other woollen articles, are manufactured.

Dusseldorf carries on a considerable trade on the Rhine, and its port is one of the most frequented on this river. The merchandise brought from the

manufactories of the country of Berg to Dusseldorf, and thence to the Rhine, consist principally of the following goods. From the manufactories of Elberfeld, Barmen, and the district called Gemark, coarse cotton cloths, plain and coloured cottons, ribands, ferret, etc. From Langenberg, Remscheid, Kronenberg, and Sohlingen, various iron and steel articles. A great quantity of lime is brought from the environs of Ratingen.

The greater part of the corn exported from Neuss comes to Dusseldorf, whence it is sent to other places. A considerable quantity of wine arrives by water from Cologne and Mühlheim, and from that town and from Zundorf by land.

The navigation of the Rhine from Dusseldorf to Holland, and to the country of Cleves, is managed exclusively by nine boatmen, five of whom convey merchandise to Amsterdam, and the other four attend to the transport of merchandise going to Dort and returning to Dusseldorf. On their return these boatmen bring a great many goods from Holland, which they disembark at Uerdingen.

Inns at Dusseldorf. Breitenbach's; the Town of Deux-Ponts; the Three Crowns.

The most interesting places in the environs of Dusseldorf are : — 1, the Court Garden, established by the count of Goldstein. It was considerably injured during the war, but has been restored and enlarged; 2, the Alley of Frederickstrasse; 3, the Canal beyond the new Benrath bridge; 4, the walk from the Bergerthor; 5, the

Coffee-house of widow Hilgers in the Court Garden ; 6, the Janson Garden at the Flingersteinweg, with a ball-room ; 7, the Grafenberg, whence Cologne and the Seven Mountains are visible ; 8, the Château Roland, near Derendorf ; 9, the Coffee House and Gardens of Hilgers at Bilk ; 10, Benrath, a little further ; 11, the group of Trees on the site of the old fort of St. Thomas ; 12, Pempelfort, where there was once a fort, and a suppressed convent of Trappists.

The steam-boat passes Dusseldorf several times a week in its voyages between Cologne and Rotterdam.

Those who are desirous of observing the progress of industry, should not fail to make an excursion from Dusseldorf to the manufactories of the grand duchy of Berg. This country, which is one of the first in Germany in point of industry, owes this distinguished rank to its mines of iron, copper, lead, and coal ; to the facility with which these establishments communicate by means of small rivers flowing into the Rhine ; to the numerous streams whose waters give motion to mills ; and lastly, to the industry of its inhabitants, whose opulence has been expended on the iron and steel manufactories. A great part of the iron prepared in these establishments is brought from the duchy of Nassau, as the mines in the vicinity do not furnish a sufficient quantity.

The most remarkable places where there are manufactories are the following :—

Elberfeld, formerly the residence of a noble family of that name, is situated between some mountains of considerable height, in a valley watered by the *Wipper*, the largest river in the country. Those parts of the town which are separated by the *Wipper* communicate by means of bridges. It is not built very regularly, but many of the houses are large and handsome.

The population of *Elberfeld* amounts to 23,000 souls. The manufactures of the place consist of stuffs, silk-handkerchiefs, taffetas, nankeens, bed-ticks, neck and pocket-handkerchiefs, shawls, druggets, laces, ribands, garters, ferret, coarse cotton cloths, stuffs made of a mixture of cotton and thread called *doppelstein*, and thread of every description. Before the French Revolution, *Elberfeld* and *Barmen* possessed more than 100 establishments for bleaching linen, which occupied 700 workmen. The linen and riband manufactories employ from 2,000 to 2,500 workmen. The machines where the laces are made are put in motion by water; each winder produces 1,000 yards of lace in an hour. The manufactories of coarse cotton cloths, and stuff called *doppelstein*, employ 3,000 or 4,000 looms, on which 50,000 pieces are made annually. Two hundred and eighty looms are occupied in the manufacture of bed-ticks, and 39,000 are made every year.

The other interesting objects at *Elberfeld* are :—the collection of pictures of M. Gerard Siebel; the houses where societies of respectable inhabitants of

the town assemble, and to which strangers may be admitted by a member; the museum, and the new promenade called *Auf der Haardt*, which was made by Dr. Diemel. Concerts, balls, and the theatre, form the winter diversions of the inhabitants of Elberfeld.

Inns.—The Court of Deux-Ponts; the Palatine Court; and the Weidenhof.

A short distance beyond Elberfeld is *Barmen*, which occupies a space of two leagues in the valley of the Wipper. In every part of this place may be seen establishments for bleaching. It carries on a large trade in thread, laces, cottons, ticking, silks, ribands, and linen. These goods were formerly sent to France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and the countries of the North. The garden of M. Wuppermann, situated in the district called Wupperfeld, is worthy of observation.

Schwelm, one league below Barmen and two from Elberfeld, is a bathing-place. *Inn*, the Sack. At *Gevelsberg*, a league beyond it, is a curious subterranean grotto.

Ronsdorf, a league from Elberfeld, is inhabited by a singular religious sect, whose tenets have been described in "Theobald, or the Enthusiasts of Jung-Stilling."

The next place is *Remscheid*, a large village, which is situated behind a mountain, and contains six or seven thousand inhabitants. This place is remarkable for its numerous foundries for iron and steel, and other establishments where these

metals are prepared. The greater part of these foundries supply Holland with every thing necessary in the construction of ships. In a space only three leagues in circumference may be seen forty-five of these establishments, where, besides articles used in the construction of vessels, are manufactured eight hundred kinds of cutting instruments, locks, scythes, skates, etc. These goods were formerly sent to Holland, France, Spain, and the West Indies, and their manufacture annually consumed, before the revolutionary war, nine or ten million pounds of iron.

Sohlingen is likewise situated on a mountain. This town contains 9,000 inhabitants, and has been several years famous for its manufactories of arms, knives, and other steel articles. Before the Revolution, 206,000 pounds of iron were annually consumed for sword blades, and 850,000 for knife blades. The greater part of them are sold in Europe and America. It has also manufactories of silk, ribands, and coarse cotton cloths. The best inn is that kept by M. Franzen.

Lennepe is situated in a delightful valley, surrounded by heights of a gentle slope. It contains 3,000 inhabitants, and a great number of handsome houses. *Lennepe* has the principal manufactories in the country for fine cloths and coarse cottons, which employ 300 looms. It has also several hundred hatters, and some establishments for dyeing blue, which annually consume from fifty to sixty quintals of indigo.

Wipperfurt possesses several tanyards and manufactories of cloths, coarse cottons, and hats. The latter articles are sent to Holland, England, and France; a great number of them being used for sailors. It has also a great many iron foundries. The town derives its name from the Wipper, which passes by it, and contains 6,000 inhabitants, including the whole parish.

Rade vorm Wald. This town was consumed by fire in 1802, and out of 300 houses of which it was composed, not one escaped the conflagration. Before this event, it contained 14 looms where fine cloths were made, 56 for coarse cotton cloths, 55 for worsted stockings, 30 machines for making laces, and various manufactories of iron, where scale-beams, compasses, pendulums, and sharp-edged instruments were made.

Burg, or Berg, is situated on the declivity of a steep mountain, and overlooks a fertile and delightful valley. At this place the counts of Berg formerly resided, and the ruins of their old castle are still visible. The manufactories of blankets at Burg, produce every year from fifty to sixty thousand pieces. The muskets made here have been celebrated for many ages, but the manufactory which supplies them is now of little importance.

Cromford, near Ratingen, two leagues and a half from Dusseldorf, was the first cotton factory on the English plan established on the continent.

The manufactories of the country of Berg generally employ more than sixty thousand men, and

they annually procure this country a revenue of five or six millions of thalers. The whole province may be considered one large manufactory, which formerly had connexions with every part of the world. A great stagnation has certainly taken place in late years, but it is hoped that business will resume its ancient activity under the present Prussian government.

In the excursion from Dusseldorf to Elberfeld, the traveller should visit the *Grotto of Neander*, half way between the towns, and half a league from Mettmann. It derived its name from the poet Neander, who took refuge here for six months on account of his religious opinions.

The remainder of the journey from Dusseldorf to Holland, is not remarkable for the beauties of nature. On every side are seen heaths of a very dreary aspect. The Rhine, after passing several small villages, reaches the town of *Kaiserwörth*. This place was formerly very strong, and enjoyed the privileges of an imperial town, till the emperor Charles IV gave it as a pledge to the duke of Cleves, and afterwards to the elector of Treves, from whom it passed, in 1768, to the electors of the Palatinate, after the possession of it had been disputed for four centuries.

In the 7th century, St. Schwibert founded a convent on the island of Werda. A monument commemorating the thousandth anniversary of his death, was erected by the Protestants in 1817, on the Diemel hill.

Below Kaiserwörth is the village of *Geldub*, or

Gelb, a place of great historical interest. Tacitus and Florus mention it under the name of Gelduba, and Drusus established a bridge there. It was the last town of the Ubians, on the banks of the Rhine. The town of *Zülpich* (Tolbiacum), which is situated some distance in the interior of the country, likewise belonged to them, and was the place where, in 496, Clovis, king of the Franks, obtained a signal victory over the Germans.

Not far from *Gelb*, on the left bank of the Rhine, is *Uerdingen* (*Urdingen*, *Ordingen*) in the midst of a fertile plain. It is supposed that this small town derived its name from the Roman general *Hordronius Flaccus*, who occupied the Upper Rhine in the insurrection under *Claudius Civilis*. The traces of his camp are still visible. In 1330, Henry of Virneburg, archbishop of Cologne, erected a wall round the town. *Uerdingen* contains 250 houses, and 1,600 inhabitants, most of whom subsist by navigation, commerce, and the produce of the cattle which they bring up. In their manners and customs they resemble the Dutch, with whom they have a constant intercourse. In 1692, the Rhine having quitted its ancient course near *Rheinberg*, and taken a new direction, the custom-house (formerly situated at *Rheinberg*), was removed to *Uerdingen*.

Immediately below *Uerdingen*, between *Bodberg* on the left bank, and *Ehingen* on the right bank, is an island called *Bodberger Drap*. The river at this place is often so difficult to ascend, that per-

sons are obliged, when the water is low, to pass along the arm called *Rasgat*, which is situated between the island and the left bank, and is very rapid.

After having passed Bodberg, the traveller first sees on the left bank the villages of *Frimmersheim* and *Blörsheim*, opposite which the *Anger* falls into the Rhine, near *Angerort*. Next appear the villages of *Rheinheim*, *Werthausen*, *Emmerich*, *Essenberg*, and *Homberg*, all situated on the left bank; on the right are the villages of *Wanheim* and *Vollmar*, and beyond them the small town of *Ruhrort*, where the *Ruhr* flows into the Rhine. The *Ruhr* is a small river which rises in the mountains of the *Sauerland*, in Westphalia, and is rendered navigable, for a distance of 12 or 14 leagues from its mouth, by means of 16 locks. These locks were constructed by the abbot of Werden and some private gentlemen, between 1770 and 1780, previous to which time the *Ruhr* was not navigable. It runs from Witten as far as Mühlheim, three leagues from Ruhrort, for the space of ten leagues, along the bottom of a very narrow valley. On the side of the chain of mountains that forms this valley, are several other mountains, which, without communicating with the first, extend a considerable distance into the interior of the country. These mountains contain the pit-coal which is so much used in the Lower Rhine and Holland, and constitutes one of the principal articles in the commerce of the Rhine.

At *Ruhrort* are the docks, in which the greater part of the boats for Holland and the Rhine are constructed. This small town is very much exposed by its situation, and would long ago have perished by ice or inundations, if it had not been defended by means of very strong dykes.

Werden has cloth factories, and a house of correction.

Between the Anger and the Ruhr, but half a league from the Rhine, is *Duisburg*, on the banks of the Ruhr, which crosses a marshy country. It is probable that the Rhine formerly touched the walls of this town. Many have supposed it to be the ancient *Teutoburgum*, where the battle between Hermann and Varus took place. In the 17th century *Duisburg* was an imperial town. A synod was held at this place during the reign of Henry I, and the states of Germany assembled there under Otto I. The town contains 680 houses, and about 3,500 inhabitants, who principally subsist on the produce of their manufactures, navigation, and commerce. Their chief manufactures consist of cloths, and other woollen articles, velvets, hats, thread, leather, glue, and starch. The university, which was never of much importance, has been entirely closed for several years.

The Rhine, after quitting *Ruhrort*, and the village of *Homburg*, situated opposite, passes by many other villages situated on the banks, and proceeds to the small town of *Orsoy*, which is of but little importance, and contains only 1,000 inhabitants.

A more interesting place is the town of *Meurs*, a league from the Rhine. It is surrounded by ditches, and is situated in the centre of a large valley, bordered by fertile hills. It contains about 2,600 inhabitants. Meurs is a remarkable place in ancient history, and a great number of Roman monuments have been discovered near it. On a rising ground in the environs of the village of *Asberg*, half a league from Meurs, formerly stood the famous *Asciburgum* of Tacitus. The lions placed in front of the town-house of Meurs, were found at this place, as well as several stones bearing the names of Roman centurions, which may be seen in the avenues of the house *Ter Voort*. Many Roman tombs, urns, arms, medals, and lamps, are frequently found there still. In 1551, count Herrmann, of Nuenaar, printed at Cologne a detailed account of the antiquities found at *Asberg*. Meurs was formerly governed by its own counts. The castle and fortifications were destroyed in 1764. Meurs might be converted into a very strong place, and its commerce would become extensive, if the high road were made to pass through it.

On quitting Orsoy, the traveller sees on the right bank of the Rhine the villages of *Walsum* and *Stap*, and on the left bank the village of *Eversal*; and half a league from it, in the interior of the country, the small town of *Rheinberg* (*Rhenoberka*, called also *Berk*, or *Berg*). *Rheinberg* was the last town on the frontiers of the lower electorate of Cologne, and is situated on the high road from Cologne to

Nimeguen and Holland. A small arm of the Rhine now forms the communication between this town and the river, which formerly passed under its walls. Rheinberg was, in ancient times, a strong place, and has sustained more than one obstinate siege. Clara Isabella Eugenia, daughter of Philip II, first commenced near this town the canal which was intended to go from Gûelders to Venloo, to unite the Rhine and the Meuse, before the entrance of those rivers into Holland, but the accomplishment of this project the Dutch frustrated by force of arms. This town contains about 1,700 inhabitants, who are principally employed in cultivating lands, and trading in corn. In the vicinity is the ancient abbey of *Camp*, remarkable for its great richness, and the beauty of its situation.

The Rhine, on leaving Rheinberg, passes by the villages of *Götterswillerhain*, *Löhnen*, and *Spellen*, on the right bank; and *Ossenberg*, *Barth*, *Wallach*, *Elverich*, and *Dornich*, on the left bank: near the latter, it takes for a considerable distance an eastern direction, and afterwards changes, and passes towards the west, so that it forms a small bend before it reaches the town of Wesel.

Wesel, which is, perhaps, the ancient Aliso, is situated on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite an artificial island, formed in 1785, by making a cut through the bend above-mentioned. This island has taken the name of *Büderich*, from the market-town of *Büderich*, which formerly stood near it, and the cut is called the canal of *Büderich*. This

probably may be the site of the Aliso of the ancients, which was situated lower than Asciburgum. Wesel was formerly one of the imperial and Hanseatic towns. It was indebted for its flourishing condition to the refugees from Holland, Brabant, and France, who were afterwards driven from it. Its present importance arises from its fortifications, which render it an excellent situation in time of war. It has, however, several manufactories of linen and woollen stuffs. The port is convenient, and a boat sets out daily for Amsterdam. Wesel contains about 1,500 houses and 8,000 inhabitants. It has a theatre, two private societies, and several other places of amusement, amongst which are the Issel and the Bromherhof.

Inns.—The King of Prussia; the Roman Emperor, and the Duke of Brunswick.

Near Wesel the *Lippe* falls into the Rhine. This small river, which comes from Westphalia, and is navigable for a considerable distance from its mouth, brings to the Rhine a large quantity of wood and salt, and the boats which ascend it are generally laden with wines.

Below Wesel, on the left bank of the Rhine, and at some distance from that river, is the neat little town of *Xanten* or *Santen*, which contains 250 houses, and 3,000 inhabitants. The latter are principally employed in the cultivation of land, but they likewise manufacture ribands, pins, and neck and pocket-handkerchiefs. In the environs are a great number of gardens.

The Rhine must have formerly passed close under the walls of Xanten, as evident traces of its ancient bed are still visible. The change in the course of this river has so disfigured this country, that it no longer accords with the description given of it by Tacitus. Xanten is supposed to be the Ulpian camp (*Ulpia castra*); in the vicinity are the famous *Vetera castra*, in which two legions encamped. The name of *Vetera* is but imperfectly preserved in the name of a village called *Wirten*, which is situated a quarter of a league from the town. Near this village may still be seen the foundations of an amphitheatre. Many think that this place is the *Colonia Trajana*; and they suppose that the word *Trajana* has been changed into *Trojana* whence this place first took the name of *Sancta Troja*, or *Secunda Troja*, which has lately been corrupted from *Sancta* to *Xanten*. The name of *Sancta Troja* may be seen on many medals of the 11th and 15th centuries. In the territory called *Alte Burg* (old castle), which is situated north of Xanten, the *Colonia Trajana* is said formerly to have stood. A quarter of a league south of the town is the mountain of *Vorstenberg*, or *Starisberg*, on which Quintilius Varus had established his pretorship. The remains of an aqueduct have been discovered there, and it was the place where Varus passed the Rhine with his legions.

At Xanten and its environs many monuments have been found which dated from the time of the Romans, such as walls, sepulchral stones, urns,

arms, medals, lamps, etc. The town formerly belonged to the great chapter of Cologne, but it passed, in 1449, to the duchy of Cleves. The collegiate church is a superb specimen of ancient German architecture. It was commenced in 1124. The inscriptions on the principal gate prove that it was not finished in 1200. It contains some pictures by John of Calcar, and other masters.

On the left bank of the Rhine, beyond Xanten, appear *Marienbaum*, *Calcar*, and *Cleves*, which are situated some distance from the banks of the river. *Cleves*, the capital of the ancient duchy of the same name, is situated behind a small hill, in the middle of a semicircular plain, covered with meadows, which extends from Xanten as far as Nimeguen. The plain is bordered by the forest of Richswald, the *Sacrum nemus* of Tacitus, where Claudius Civilis engaged the Bataves to revolt against the Romans. The foundation of the old castle of Schwanenburg, erected at this place, is said to have been laid by Julius Cæsar. Adolphus, first duke of Cleves, built the cupola to the tower of this castle, in 1439.

A canal forms the communication between the city and the Rhine, which is a quarter of a league distant. It contains about 1,000 houses, and 5,000 inhabitants. The environs are delightful, and abound with shaded walks, gardens, and small groves. The building called Prinzenhof, (or the Stathouderat), was arranged with great taste by John Maurice, of Nassau-Siegen, and commands a

fine prospect. On the other side of the canal is the *Königsgarten*, (royal garden) which is likewise indebted for its origin to this prince. The garden called *Thiergarten* (menagerie) contains a spring of mineral water. The tomb of prince Maurice is situated at *Berg und Thal*, (a place he himself chose), half a league from Cleves, near the house of Freudenberg. His body lies in an iron sarcophagus, surrounded by Roman inscriptions, urns, lamps, and other Roman antiquities, which have been dug up at Cleves.

The next place is the small town of *Rees*, on the right bank of the Rhine. It is defended against the river by a work called *Blesswerk*, which is not, however, sufficiently strong to protect it from every danger. On quitting *Rees*, the Rhine passes by several places, the principal of which are, the village of *Griet*, and the island of *Emmerich*. Near the former, the *Leye* falls into the Rhine. The traveller then reaches *Emmerich*, an old town of considerable importance, where there is a safe and convenient port, capable of containing more than 40 large boats, and 60 of moderate size.

On the right, between *Emmerich* and *Lobith*, which is two leagues lower, are situated the villages of *Oberspyk* and *Unterspyk*, and on the left, *Griethausen*, *Brienen*, and the remains of the fort called *Schneckenschanze*. Opposite this fort, and immediately above *Lobith*, the arm called Old Rhine separates from the principal river, and proceeds towards the right, making an immense bend;

whilst the other arm, which is much larger, continues its original direction, and takes the name of the *Waal*.

The separation of the waters at this place is well worthy of observation : and the hydraulic works to regulate their course are of great importance, since the very existence of Holland depends on them. If these works had not been finished, the whole country would have been swallowed up by the waves in the inundation of 1784.

The small town of *Huissen*, where there was formerly a Prussian custom-house, is the first remarkable place on that arm of the river, which continues to bear the name of the Old Rhine, and is called by the Dutch, Lower Rhine. Opposite this small town, a part of the Lower Rhine flows into the canal, which Drusus made with the intention of uniting this river to the Yssel. This canal, which still bears the name of *Drusus Vaart*, although oftener called *New Yssel*, extends as far as *Doesburg*, where it receives the *Old Yssel*.

On the right bank, one league from the *Schneckschanze*, is *ARNHEIM*. This town has a good port, and carries on an extensive trade, particularly in goods which are sent to a considerable distance ; for this purpose, it has a society of boatmen, who have an exclusive right of conveying, in eight boats, the merchandise destined for Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague ; and in two others, that which is going to Duisburg, on the Ruhr. Arnheim was formerly called *Villa Arnoldi*, and

is mentioned in writings as far back as the 10th century.

On the right of the Rhine, but a quarter of a league from that river, and three leagues below Arnheim, is the town of *Wageningen*, where there is a similar society of boatmen, who convey goods to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Duisburg.

Two leagues from Wageningen, on the right bank, is the town of *Rhenen*, where excellent tobacco is cultivated. Between Wageningen and Rhenen, and on the right bank also, is the small town of *Wyk-te-Durstede*, near which a part of the waters of the Rhine proceeds on the right towards Utrecht, whilst the other and largest part continues its original direction. The first of these two arms is all that remains of that majestic river, here called the Crooked Rhine; the second takes the name of *Leck*. Near *Utrecht*, the Crooked Rhine discharges part of its waters into the Vecht; the remaining part washes the walls of the town, and thence passes in a north-west direction, under the name of Old Rhine, to *Woerden* and to *Leyden*, where part flows into different canals, and the rest is lost in the sand.

The arm of the Rhine called the Leck, passes by *Wyk*, *Kuilenburg*, and *Vyanen*, where it discharges some of its waters into a canal, on which the boats of the Rhine go to Utrecht and Amsterdam, and terminates by falling into the Meuse, near the village of *Crimpen*, after receiving the waters of the

Vliet, and thus forming a junction with the Yssel.

The arm of the Rhine which takes the name of *Waal* passes by *Nimeguen*, joins the Meuse, and finally reaches *Dord*, or *Dordrecht*, the place of rendezvous for the rafts which descend the Rhine.

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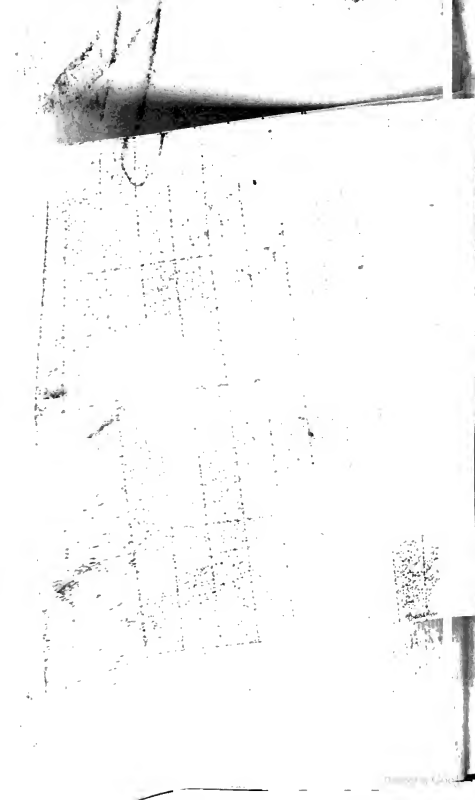
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